The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. XI NO. 39 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1952 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOOD FROM POND

This Java scene shows time-honoured fish-breeding operation in Tjinindi pond. Fish-breeding gives occupation to 200,000 Javanese. Fish and rice are their staple food. Raising fish in ponds is among the enterprises the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations encourages in the South-East Asia countries.

Italian Deal To Somaliland

(SEE PAGE 5)

WEEK-END FUN

Old Saws Resharpened

By R. K. Dalal.

PROVERBS may be variously defined as "the wisdom of many but the wit of one," "the algebra of materialism", or "the algebra of popular pessimism."

Here are a few hand-picked proverbs which have been selected for their pungent wit, rare humour or original and extraordinary sidelights on human frivolities and frailties. If they entertain you while they instruct, if for once a cod-liver-oil face is dissolved into wreathes of dimpling smiles, if not an outburst of a good, loud, healty laughter, I should consider myself thoroughly recompensed for the trouble taken in picking out these bright nuances of thoughts and making them into a bouquet of multi-coloured beautiful flowers of thought.

* * *

"He fights well who flees well,"
(Nonsense! He fights well that makes the enemy flee!)

* * *

To *err* is human; to forgive is self-indulgence.

* * *

All work and no plagiarism makes a dull speech.

* * *

Many things lawful are not expedient.
(Many things expedient are not lawful!)

* * *

"Familiarity breeds contempt."
(Only amongst contemptible people!)

* * *

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,"
(And departing leave behind us
Them that wished us ill all the time!)

* * *

"God sent meat and the Devil sent cooks,"
(And that's how the need arose for cookery books!)

* * *

"Death defies the Doctor."
(It also defies him!)

* * *

"War makes thieves and peace hands them,"
(Thieves make war and peace knights them!)

* * *

"Friends are lost by calling often and calling seldom,"
(And yet friendship increases in visiting friends and more in visiting them seldom!)

* * *

"A wager is a fool's argument,"
(No! It is simply courage of conviction!)

* * *

"Ducks lay eggs; geese lay wagers,"
(Governors, Mayors and Bishops go a step further and lay foundation stones!)

* * *

"Women are ships and must be manned,"
(But there is always hazard to their maiden voyage!)

* * *

"When we want, friends are scarce,"
(Not so much scarce as scared!)

* * *

"Virtue never grows old,"
(So after all it is ephemeral!)

* * *

"Clowns are best in their own company,
But gentlemen are best everywhere,"
(Clowns are really stalemates in their own company and so are gentlemen!)

* * *

"Smooth waters run deep,"
(Yes, often not even ankle deep!)

* * *

"When wages are paid work is over,"
(Yes, carried over!)

* * *

"Money makes the mare go,"
(The whip makes it travel faster!)

* * *

"When poverty knocks at the door, Love flies through the window,"
(Only to return by the other window to peep in to see if love ever existed there at all!)

* * *

"One rotten apple makes the others bad,"
(Even without the rotten one the others are bound to be bad in time!)

(Continued on Pages 23 col. 2)

"Professor Smith is a famous entomologist— an expert on parasites."

"You should bring him round to meet my brother-in-law."

* * *

"I'm going to give you a piece of my mind."

"Great Scott! So you've succeeded in splitting that jolly old atom at last!"

* * *

An Irishman and a Scotsman went into a hotel for refreshment and were asked to sign their names and nationality. The Irishman signed: "Irish— and proud of it." The Scotsman signed: "Scotch—and fond of it."

* * *

"Dad" said a small boy, "what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat," replied his indulgent parent, "is a man who can convince his wife that she wants an umbrella when she thinks she wants a fur coat."

* * *

The college student, son of a clergyman, was uncomfortably short of money, so he spent some time writing a letter which should have the right effect upon a somewhat severe and pious parent. When completed the letter read:

"My dear Father: I wonder if you will oblige me very greatly by sending me a copy of this month's Parish Magazine, also 5 pounds. P.S.—Don't forget the Parish Magazine."

* * *

"I'm going to kiss you when we get to the next corner."

"Don't you think that's going too far?"

* * *

"You look dreadfully untidy, Mary," said Mrs. Smarte to her maid one morning. "I don't know what the baker will think of you when he comes."

"Och, it doesna' matter aboot the baker," said Mary, roguishly. "The milkman's been!"

* * *

The would-be resident was interrogating the local estate agent I believe," she said, "that you have very little rain here."

"Rain?" eched the agent. "Madam, we have ducks here that haven't learned to swim yet.

* * *

A fellow had just got back from Hollywood. He had been dazzled by the film colony.

"Everything is done on a tremendous scale," he related to friends. "I attended dinner at a producer's home one evening and instead of using finger bowls at the end of the meal, all the guests took showers!"

* * *

Mavis: "I can't bear that man. He always smiles to himself when I say anything silly."

Joan: "I know, dear. A sort of perpetual grin."

* * *

"I hear you went to Bill's party the other night. Have a good time?"

"A smashing time."

"Stay long?'

"Oh, we left when the corkscrew got too hot to use!"

* * *

The sergeant was explaining some important points to a squad of recruits on the rifle range. "This type of bullet will penetrate two feet of solid wood," he said. "So remember to keep your heads down."

* * *

The elderly maiden aunt received a letter from her ten-year-old niece: "Dear Aunt Mary, Thank you for your nice present. I have always wanted a pin-cushion, but not very much."

* * *

The eccentric man walked into a restaurant and sat down. "What'll you have?" asked a waiter.

The customer shook his head. "Nothing," he replied.

"I'm not hungry."

The waiter grew peeved. "Then what's the big idea", he growled, "of coming in here?"

The customer shrugged. "It's very simple," he explained. "This is my lunch hour."

* * *

"Darling, this meat tastes like burnt leather," said the husband

"What strange things you've eaten in your life," replied the wife.

Evans was always a bad payer, but one day he walked into the local greengrocer's and paid his account without a murmur.

"That letter you sent me did it," he explained.

"Why, it would get money out of a stone. How did you put it together?"

The grocer smiled sadly. "I took the best bits out of a letter my wife sent me when she was on holiday," he explained.

* * *

"You are not used to glasses, sir," said an oculist to a man whose nose was so small that it was impossible to fit him with satisfactory spectacles.

"Oh, yes, I am," replied the man, "but not so high up!"

The teacher asked Ronald: "Where is the population of England most dense?"

"Please, teacher, just above the ears."

* * *

"Do you think we'll have a warm summer this year?" asked the new visitor to the boarding house.

"If our landlady has anything to do with it," replied another guest, grimly, "it'll be last summer warmed up!"

* * *

The dreadful golfer made a fierce swipe and cut up a divot.

"Never mind," said he, putting it in his pocket; "I'll send that to Joe—he was asking what the course was like."

"Well, dear, what do you think of my views on labour Management?"

'The Christian Science Monitor'

PUBLIC SCHOOLS VITAL TO KEEP' AMERICAN WAY

(Exclusive from 'The Christian Science Monitor,' Boston.)

THE National Education Association of the United States has just taken a vigorous stand supporting free public schools during this period of school criticism.

In its seventh annual "Report of the Profession to the Public", the NEA calls free public schools "as essential to the preservation of the American way of life" as the Constitution or the Bill of Rights.

In the face of criticisms that schools are un-American, that they shouldn't teach about UNESCO, the report urges that academic freedoms be maintained.

"Our ability to withstand the menace of Communism may well depend upon the vigour with which we demonstrate the vitality of our belief in our freedoms and the persistence with which we resist the encroachments of dictatorship upon our free public schools," says the report writer, Willard E. Givens, NEA executive secretary.

'Threat To Freedom'

"A threat to the freedom to learn imperils all other freedoms", he continues.

"The great human freedoms, inextricably tied to each other stand or fall together. Fundamental to all of them is the freedom to learn which characterizes the public school."

Specifically, the report defines academic freedom as the means by which students have access to all the facts related to a significant issue that is under study. This opposes banning of text-books. This is the way to safe-guard against pushing only one viewpoint, it says. It is the only way to train thinking citizens to make intelligent decisions.

Parents who criticize "new-fangled" studies in the place of "good old-fashioned" presentation of the 3 R's need to recognize the increasingly complex world into which public schools are graduating students," says the report. It adds:

"Citizens must recognize changing educational needs. Literacy—the primary objective of the colonial American school is still important. But there are new 'fundamentals'.

"The present generation faces new problems, solutions of which are vital to personal happiness and essential to the survival of free Government. There are new occupations, new social adjustments, a wider scale of co-operation in today's fast-moving, shrinking, complex, and even dangerous world."

Social Democracy

One of the greatest values of public scools is as the prime agent for teaching social democracy, continues the report.

"The public schools are the unifying force in America. No other institution touches the life of every citizen. They bring together all the children of a community, regardless of the economic or social status of their families, and without discrimination because of their cultural background," it stated.

Amazing Memories

By G. A. Dudley

HOW is your memory? Could you memorise a number containing twenty figures, reproduce it immediately, and again twenty-five minutes later? What about mental arithmetic? Could you, without using paper and pencil, add ten numbers of five figures each? Could you tell at once on what day of the week October 7th, 1909, fell? And how old in days or hours or minutes or seconds a man born on that date would be on December 31st, 1945?

Probably you could not. Yet all these difficult calculations can be performed mentally by William—, a Dutch medical student and mathematical prodigy, writes the author in 'Psychology'.

Could you remember the names, initials, year of birth, date of ordination, year of induction to their parishes, dates of retirement or death and telephone numbers of one thousand clerygmen? No? Peter.—another Dutchman, can.

The amazing cases of William and Peter were presented by Dr. Berthold Stokvis of Amsterdam before the Second International Congress on Orthopedagogics held in that city in 1949. They are recorded in the recently published 'Proceedings' of the Congress, edited by Prof. Dr. I. C. van Houte, its President, and Dr. Stokvis (Systemen Keesing, Ruysdaelstraat 71, Amsterdam Holland.)

Other Records

The remarkable thing is that William and Peter are by no means alone in their achievements. There are a number of similar records of geniuses of calculation and memory. Some of the most outstanding of these belong to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For example, there was the untaught English arithmetician, Jedediah Buxton (1705-74), who possessed singular powers of calculation and a remarkable faculty for solving the most difficult problems.

On a visit to London he was taken to see Garrick in "Richard III', and employed himself in counting the words used by the actors. He calculated the product of a farthing doubled one hundred and thirty-nine times. This result, expressed in pounds, runs to thirty-nine figures. He then multiplied this number by itself. He was introduced to the Royal Society, before which he gave some illustrations of his calculating powers.

Although Jedediah Buxton's father was a schoolmaster, he himself never learned to write and was employed all his life as a farm labourer. Apart from his calculating genius his intellect was less than mediocre.

Another British mathematical genius was the engineer, George Parker Bidder (1806-78), who designed Victoria Docks, London, a stonemason's son, he showed as a boy a remarkable gift of arithmetical calculations, giving public exhibitions of his abilities.

When he was ten years of age he worked out in his head in exactly 121 seconds how much the interest would be on £4,444 for 4.444 days at 4½ per cent per annum.

From America there came, in the nineteenth century, reports of the child prodigy, Zerah Colburn (1804-40). He, too, developed, before the age of seven, such amazing powers of rapid mathematical calculation that his father exhibited him in America, Great Britain and France. His powers declined, however, as he grew older.

He was able in twenty seconds to answer how many hours there are in 1,811 years. Later he solved much more complicated problems with equal rapidity. For example, asked the number of seconds in 1,813 years, 7 months and 27 days, he quickly answered 57,214,384,000.

Memory Man

Another famous America character was known as "Railroad

(Continued on Page 22 col. 3)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

How Consumer Is Forced To Buy

PROBE INTO GOVERNMENT'S IMPORT POLICY

India To Spend On Kashmir Community Projects

THE Commerce Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, speaking at a Press Conference recently, made the following points:—

1. We cannot ignore the consumers' interests which is the primary one with which we are concerned.

We cannot force the consumer to purchase handloom cloth alone, which costs anything up to 25 to 30 per cent more in prices, by prohibiting mill made dhoties and sarees altogether.

It can be pointed out that the Government had been doing nothing else but to force the consumer to buy certain things.

Some cases should illustrate the point.

The Government has granted adequate protection plus "prejudice allowance" to the sewing machine industry. On the top of it, it banned imports of sewing machines, thereby forcing the consumers to buy Indian manufactured sewing machines.

Imports of cigarettes is subject to a rigid quota. This will be evident from the following figures:—

Imports of cigarettes in 1950-51 Rs. 15,29, 816.

Imports of cigarettes in 1951-52 Rs. 10,10, 807.

As against this, the imports of liquors went up from Rs. 112,77,924 in 1950-51 to Rs. 153,88,459 in 1951-52. One excuse for this increase in the imports of liquors is that they bring in good revenue. So do the cigarettes.

In the case of one brand of imported cigarettes, their price has gone up from Rs. 3 a hundred in 1939 to Rs. 11 a hundred in 1952 without much rise in their prelanding price.

In other words the smokers of that particular brand of cigarettes pay something like Rs. 8 to the Central Exchequer for every hundred cigarettes they consume.

There is the classical case of vegetable and flower seeds, imports of which have been completely banned for almost ten years. A garden maniac wanting to import some bulbs was curtly told that sufficient bulbs were manufactured in India. No large amounts of foreign exchange is needed in either case of seeds and cigarettes. It is much less than is yearly wasted on junkets arranged in the name of internationalism. In the case of cigarettes, the alternative for some smokers is either to ruin their throats or give up smoking altogether. The ban on the imports of seeds has had a two-fold result. On the one side the consumer gets dwarfish vegetables and puny flowers. More than 50 per cent. of his seeds do not germinate.

The combined effect of this policy is that men are losing interest in gardening. This should be evident from the state of gardens in New Delhi and from the sale notices of nurseries.

There is another side of this question. The import bans do not operate against diplomats, who do not pay custom duties either. In other wods, a diplomat can buy at all times any brand of cigarettes at prices which are shockingly lower to what an Indian national has to pay.

This is not in defence of the Madras Chief Minister, but 'prima facie', Government has consistently been partial to factory-owners. It may parade its sympathy for the cottage industry but in practice it accords its assistance only to mill-owners.

There can, therefore, be no other explanation for the virtual ruination of the village industry of oil-pressing. Government would have stopped the imports of whisky. If India could have manufactured as good as Scotch.

Appeasement of Kashmir appears to be responsible for the ban on the imports of seeds.

Talking of Kashmir, the Planning Commission has been engaged during this week in discussing with Shaikh Abdulla's representatives a five year plan of development for that state. It was also announced that Kashmir had been included in the plan for community projects, which would be financed by Indian money. This raises a fundamental issue. Kashmir has acceded to India in respect of three subjects only, namely Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications. Kashmir has also the Residuary Powers.

The issue is why should Government commit the Indian tax-payer to financial liability in respect of things which are outside the recent Delhi Agreement?

The Abdulla Government is not subject to the authority of the Indian Auditor-General, nor is it answerable to Indian Parliament in respect of subjects other than Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications. How will Parliament exercise its authority over Kashmir in respect of latter's development expenditure, financed from moneys raised by its authority? SHAIKH ABDULLA WANTS TO EAT THE CAKE AND HAVE IT. HE IS SUCCEEDING.

The Public Accounts Committee had been holding its sittings here. One morning almost all the Secretaries were summoned. All except one cooled their heels in an adjoining room. It was a good exhibition of Parliament's authority. The only snag was that Government's work suffered that day.

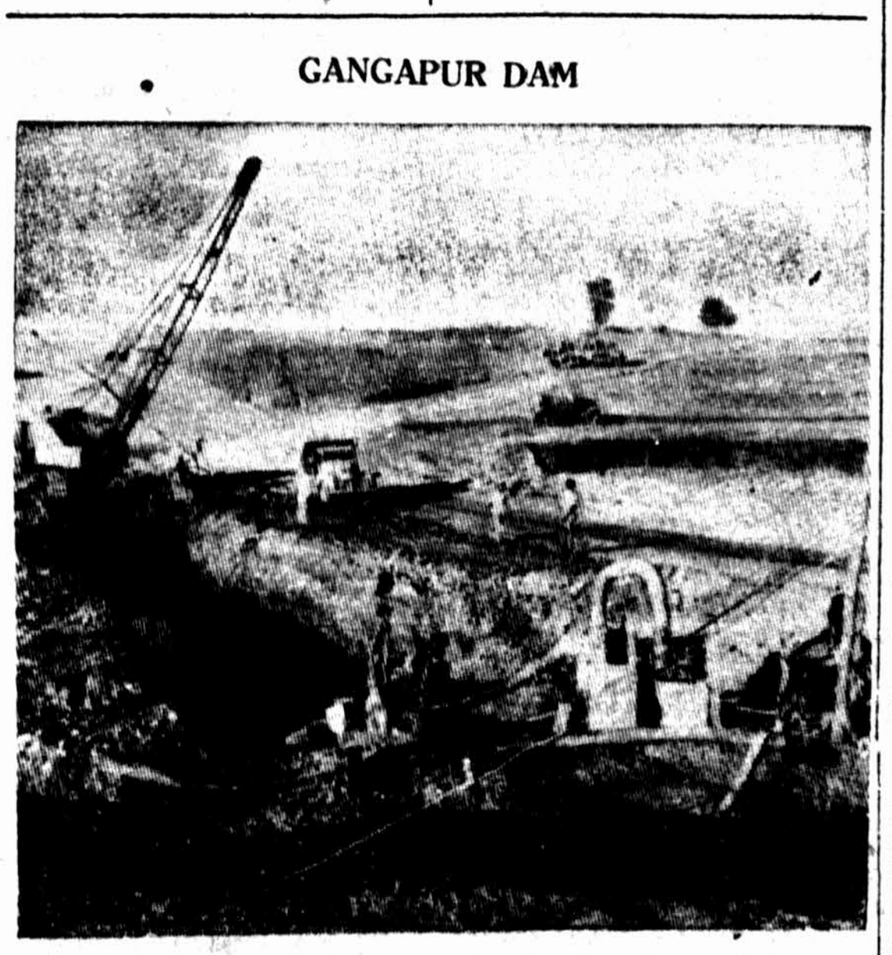
BLIND SPOT

Grain syndicate had become Delhi Ministry's blind spot. At last, it has been taken over by the State Government. It needed all the agitation. A Congressman wrote two letters to the State Government, in the course of which he inquired whether "according to the latest auditor's report, there had been a misappropriation of Rs. 7,86,000," whether the Grain Syndicate was overpaid in remuneration, whether the Government had advanced about six lakhs to the Syndicate, had advertantly or inadvertantly did not check the accounts which had resulted in a big overdraft without security of about 15 to 20 lakhs." There was an ugly controversy in the Press and in Congress Party itself. The Chief Minister Mr. Brahm Prakash has done well in taking over the Syndicate.

What They Mean

"Have you ever noticed how we try to convince ourselves with little lying phrases? 'As a matter of fact,' we say, when about to produce a piece of fiction. 'To tell you the absolute truth' is the prelude to something verging on a lie. When a person says 'To be perfectly exact' the information which follows will be unreliable. When they say 'I always think' you can be sure that the idea has just that second occurred to them. 'I hate to have to tell you, darling' means that I have the greatest pleasure in telling you something unpleasant. 'To be perfectly candid' and 'To be absolutely frank' mean that one is going to be rather unpleasant but not as fully unpleasant as if one WERE perfectly candid or absolutely frank."—Tyrone Guthrie on BBC.

GANGAPUR DAM



A view of the machinery working on Gangapur Dam.

(See Page 9)

LATE DR. B. RAGHAVENDRA RAO

A characteristic picture of Dr. Benegal Raghavendra Rau and his wife, symbolical of their simple way of living.

DISTINGUISHED FATHER OF DISTINGUISHED FAMILY

DR. BENEGAL RAGHAVENDRA RAU

BY P.C. TARAPORE

HAVING finished his course with joy, Dr. Benegal Raghavendra Rau has now passed over to receive the guerdon of his good works. There remains with us the unique example of a personality who not only rose to renown by dint of his own ability and enterprise but also succeeded in transmitting his power of achievement to his heirs and successors.

TRIUMPH OVER ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES

Born in 1864 with the invisible mark of Sarasvati's favour on his forehead, Dr. Raghavendra Rau proved a brilliant student both at school and college. He passed the Matriculation examination of Madras University with honours even before entering his teens, and the First Art examination two years later. Possessing a scientific bent of mind, he resolved to join the medical profession. But as lack of funds prevented him from qualifying for the requisite University degree, he obtained a Government Scholarship and joined the Government Medical College at Madras for the apothecary's course, in which he passed all the four annual examinations with distinction. He started his medical career in Government service in a cadre slightly lower than that of an Assistant Surgeon. Although not a qualified medical graduate, he was promoted to the rank of an Assistant Surgeon in recognition of his skill as a physician and surgeon alike. His subsequent rise was unusually rapid, and he crowned his professional career as the Chief Medical Officer of the Madras Port Trust, a post until then reserved only for senior members of the Indian Medical Service.

HAPPY MARRIED LIFE

Dr. Raghavendra Rau's family life was as blessed as family life could be. He married Radhabai Baindoor, a sister of Prof. Baindoor Raghavendra Rao. A pious woman dowered with salient qualities of head and heart, Radhabai proved an ideal wife and an ideal mother.

The heaven-matched couple brought into the world four sons and one daughter, all of whom have distinguished themselves in their respective spheres of life. As the "Kanara Saraswat" aptly remarks, "it is seldom that one finds so much talent, merit and distinction crowded in so small a group."

To Dr. Raghavendra Rau and his devoted helpmate belongs the credit of having founded the unique traditions of achievement and service that have made the name of the Benegal family respected throughout the country.

EDUCATIONIST AND HUMANITARIAN

Apart from his achievements in the medical profession, Dr. Raghavendra Rau was a great social worker. He was deeply interested in the cause of Harijans, and made a gift of 12 acres of garden land in Udipi to the Depressed Classes Mission for housing poor families and starting a community centre for them. In 1926 he started at his own expense a dispensary for the poor at the Ramkrishna Math, Mylapore, and was for several years its main supporter.

He gave liberal donations to the National Girls' School, Saraswat Education Society and the Saraswat Poor Students' Fund at Udipi and Mangalore. In 1928 Dr. Raghavendra Rau started the Ishwarananda Mahila Sevashram in Mangalore, finding money, workers and boarders for it for several years. To poor students and destitute people he always extended a charitable hand.

Dr. Raghavendra Rau's revered helpmate passed away on the 20th August, 1946. It was the greatest loss Dr. Raghavendra Rau was ever called upon to sustain, but he kept up his buoyancy and philosophic outlook to the very last. May it be given to us to draw from his beauteous memory the Life and Light and Love he spread around him while he was with us.

BOXED UP

"In 'And So To Bed' I have to hide from King Charles the Second in an old dower chest for forty minutes during every performance. They were sufficiently generous to give me a breathing hole but until they were sure the play was a success, they wouldn't spoil their beautiful stage. I've worked out I've been incarcerated in that delightful box for a hundred-and-twenty hours altogether. That's five whole days of my life to be exact."—Leslie Henson, one of England's best known comedians, on BBC.

DOLLAR & CULTURE GO TOGETHER

America Does Not Accept Any Ceiling On Good Things Of Life And Ever Strives For Better Living

A discriminating Japanese looks at America — and finds it "a young country of 10 o'clock in the mo rning." Mr. Takayama, during his term as Mayor of Japan's cultural centre, Kyo to, made a 40-day visit to the United States. Returning to his native city of art ga lleries and ancient treasures. he writes his impressions. Because his translator — despite slight grammatical deviations — appears to have captured Mr. Takayama's mood, no further editing of the chronicle has been attempted.

BY GIZO TAKAYAMA
Mayor Of Kyoto
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

OF recent, "going America" becomes a fad among a growing number of our people.

I, as a mayor, took a tr p of about 40 days over there for spot study and incidentally attending at the Japan Fair of Seattle City.

As I was sent there as a representative of the citizens, so to speak, my trip was not simply for sight-seeing. During 40 days of my stay I endeavoured to have a through study of America and I was not there for browsing. The longest stay in one place was one week and the shortest was three-four days.

The main cities that I visited were Detroit, Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, and Honolulu. Everywhere I went, what struck me were their mechanization in every walk of their life and their industries running in big scale. America is a young nation. So there are not many places of historical interest like in Japan. A foreign tourist's itinerary may be made up from the visit to Washington Monument, factories, laboratories, art museums, and museums of natural history. The way they are running their factories is simply amazing. It is not exaggerated to say that many of their factories are modernized to the highest degree in the world. In the Ford plant, outside the city of Detroit, I saw the streamline system through which one automobile is assembled per minute. I visited the famous canning factory in Chicago where hogs and cows are coming from one gate of the yard and leaving in the form of the canned pork or beef from the other.

No Iron Curtain

Another thing impressed me was at the time when I made a visit to the Army installations at the Army port of Los Angeles. During the prewar Japan under the heavy iron curtain, hue and cry were raised if any foreigner stepped in or took photograph in our fortified zones. A man at the gate gave me the detailed map. They showed me round installations, referring the map.

I for a time wondered if their intention was to cow us by their boastful display of their powerful installations. At any rate, I was amazed at their open manner of showing the places. When I was leaving I expected that the map was to be returned. But to my great surprise they told me that I could keep i. Another time I was taken to one of the 14 big shipyards where 45,000 men were building a mercantile ship every 90 days. The guides took us every corner of the yard and allowed us to take freely photographs and notes.

Mechanisation Marvels

After I was shown to one big factory after another which can be converted to the ammunition factories in case of emergency, I could not help to have a scornful smile at the wisdom of the Japanese top military men who thought the bamboo spears could ably pit against the weapons of the country whose technology and productive potentiality are ranking No. 1 in the world.

There is the world biggest hotel in Chicago. It has 3,000 rooms. It one wants to stay in every one of the rooms, staying in one room a day, it would take some years.

A baby born at the time of the 1st room would reach an age of grade school when he moves in the last room. A road in Chicago is wide enough to drive three automobiles abreast on one way. A tremendously heavy traffic of the automobiles is operated without much mishaps.

Even in America, I found not everything came to my liking. I had very unpleasant experiences in tipping business, which I am afraid gone too far. You have to tip a boy in a hotel and a porter in the railroad station. Someone told me that even a policeman would ask for tip when one asked for his way. But I did not have such an experience. When paying a taxi fare something equivalent to 300 yen (about 75 cents) to a driver, I had to tip about 25 yen (14 cents) or so. When a bellboy in the hotel brought me my finished laundry, I had to tip him. At shoeshine, I had to tip the shoe shiner.

Problem Of Tipping

Once I sent a suit of my cloth for cleaning and forgot to take my purse out of the coat pocket. I thought that my purse was gone forever. But to my relief an honest bellboy brought it back to me. I was pleased with the finding and thanked him repeatedly. The boy was unmoved by my thanks and kept standing in front of me until I thought of tipping him.

As soon as he got one dollar and odd cent from me, he disappeared from my room in no time. In a Japanese hotel, if a guest forgets to tip for service, he would settle his unpaid service at a time of his checking out his room. At a barber shop, I had to tip beside the regular service charge.

The Americans are getting tired of this tipping, and I understand that the State of Illinois is considering to make a law against tipping.

Through my personal experiences over there I came to my conviction that one can trust American people and the way of thinking of their leading men. It is the mistaken criticism that America is for all-out materialistic and their spiritual culture is low. I am going to give you a few points which refute the unjust charge against her.

The American people as a whole are leading the highly mechanized cultural life and yet they are not contented with the way of their living. They are unceasingly striving for the better living. They would not take the life of the choking statsus in quo for their living. They take their self-inventory from time to time and study it from new agles. They don't spare their trouble to be original. It is not a fitted maxim that America is a country of sunset, her capitalism overripened. I feel that America is a young country of 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Ford company makes a new model of automobile each year. Something new is added to coming year's model. It is not simple confined to its colour or its appearance. Something new contrivance or gadget is added or improved. With one year's experiment on a current year model car, the slightest defect will not be left unmended to give the public convenience and comfort while driving.

Push-Button Gadgets

A friend of mine in America gave me ride in his '51 year Cadillac. Pushing the buttons will do all the job of opening and closing the windows. It was convertible. While driving, he asked me if the high sun bothered me. When I said it did a little, he, without changing his position and without stopping the car, pushed a button. Like magic, its top spread out over the car. According to our idea of putting a top, 1st a running car must be stopped, 2d about couple of passengers have to get out from the car, 3d a top has to be dragged out, 4th with help of some tools a job of top-putting must be done.

My stay there was short but I tried to meet all kinds of people. Mr. Dodge (Joseph E. Dodge, former economic adviser in Japan) in Detroit and Mr. Rockefeller in New York and the mayors of New York City, Seattle, and Los Angeles were the leading persons in the list of my visit. They have a common idea that America, a country of Have, has her responsibility to the countries of Have-Not. They know the defects of capitalism. To cover them, they are adopting their own social policies. They are trying to see that everyone on the earth enjoys. his living. This is the fundamental idea of the leading people there. Toward Japan, they are seemingly trying to let the past bury itself and to meet us as the most friendly nation to America and a freedom-loving country in the Orient.

When I was leaving for America a friend of mine advised me not to mention anything about the war in my conversation and speech. Really, they gave me impression that all of the Americans were trying to forget the bitter memory of the last war and busy in building their bright future. They say that the Americans are optimistic. Their national character is to lead a life with a full of the sunshine.

Statesmen And Bible

It might be because of their living having been permeated by the Christian atmospnere irom their grade school days. I found that the Christianity is a dominating religion among them. I attended the Independence Day celebration under the auspices of the American Legion. The meeting was opened by the prayer-offering, I had a deep impression that the leading statesmen are being guided by the spirit of Christianity.

Mayor of Seattle, one of the mayors I met in the States, came to Japan right after the war. He knows my country well and loves her well.

One day he told me, "There are good many Japanese statesmen who have no religion. What are they going to do when they face to a difficult problem?" If this question is expressed in other words it comes to this and which call of our self-reflection, "Whenever we statesmen come to face with a most difficult political problem, they would resort to prayer and Bible."

Speaking of etiquette, the first credo of their eiquette is not to give others any feeling of discomfort. For instance, my friend's warning not to say anything about the war is coming from the idea that it is out of the social decoroum to give to others an unpleasant feeling. It is not a good taste to talk ill of any person in his back. In the midst of a dinner I saw someone knocked down his ice water glass on table. Everyone pretended not to see the little accident and there was not a single person who laughed at. There are plenty of yellow papers and magazines in this country and are accepted by not a small number of peoples. These papers will do very poor business in America.

This spirit makes a foundation of their daily business, too. They wait on their customers, keeping in mind not to give any unpleasant feeling to their patrons. When I was buying a necktie a saleslady placed a few neckties on a counter in front of me. After trials of each one on me, she recommended one for me, saying that it matched me best. It was a two and half dollar necktie—less priced one—from five or six neckties whose prices ranged from two to five dollars. Although I could not understand her sales talk, I could plainly understand that what she did to me was not from merely service but was from her sincerity to please me in picking a right one She really touched a warm spot in my heart.

'. . . and I was not there for browsing'

Ten A. M. Nation

At the City Hall of Chicago they were anxious to give me good service and I was overwhelmed by their ultracourteous manner of showing me round the inside of the City Hall. There they showed me the automatic computation pay-machines; the things like those are out of our reach under the present Japan. I was very sorry that the crowded program of that day did not allow me to be fittingly receptive to their overflowing kindness. I wished then that I could transplant even a bit of their kindness to Japanese officials.

Another thing impressed me was their institutions. They are founded on trust of their people. Excluding a few offenders, the people are supporting their institutions and nobody tries to outsmart them. This must be due to their high public moral not to bring any trouble to others

I did not hear that anyone tried to use the bad coins to an auto vendor machine or played a cheap trick on them. When I think of our peoples cheating the telephone fees at the public telephone booths I want to trace to the down bottom where the frames of minds between the two nationalities differ.

From the beginning, American has been brought up democratically. They are trained from young to check adjust, and regulate their own conducts without being told. Contrary to this, Japan from her beginning made up from the ruler and ruled. Under the oppressive power, the philosophy of blind-submission-in-front and treachery-in-back crept up on the masses. Therefore in our veins is the blood running to dare the law and regulation, if a chance is given. This frame of mind is working independently from the economical motive. The psychology of the Japanese to break the traffic law when no policeman at sight may be coming from this philosophy. The idea that an honest man loses has been handed down from the old feudal time. I feel keenly that this is the time when

(Continued on Page 21 Col. 5)

Blue Print For University Course In Journalism

TRAINED PERSONNEL FOR FOURTH ESTATE

By Roland E. Wolseley

HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM, HISLOP COLLEGE, NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

DURING my visits this year to newspaper and magazine offices in different parts of India, some journalists have raised a certain question, usually put: "Yes, but can journalism be taught in universities?"

Most of them are somewhat surprised when I say that it is not a question of whether journalism can be taught in universities. The fact is that journalism is being so taught all over the world. Degree or diploma courses in the subject can be found in the institutions of higher education in 36 countries. Among them are Argentine, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Italy, Mexico, India, Peru, the Philippine Islands, Switzerland, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Egypt, The United States of America, Columbia, Brazil, Denmark, Yugoslavia, and Holland. More than 500 universities and colleges of the world teach journalism. scores of technical schools also offer it.

Thirteen of Japan's universities schedule work in journalism. Exactly the same number are teaching it in the U.S.S.R. In the United States of America, 86 universities and a dozen large colleges offer preparation leading to a major or a degree, and about 400 other educational institutions provide courses.

India, at the writing, has four university courses and one private programme in operation. The Punjab University and Hislop College of Nagpur University operate departments of journalism. Madras and Calcutta Universities offer courses. All four lead to diplomas only. Agra University shortly will begin a course; Bombay University has a programme on paper, but has not yet implemented it; others are making plans.

UNIVERSITY COURSES

Indian journalists who question the value of such instruction, it must be said, are behind the times. Their energy could well be spent in supporting the best methods of teaching journalism in universities, so as to give India more and better programmes.

FUTURE DEMANDS

India's present four or five departments and courses obviously will be totally inadequate to the situation. They will be insufficient not only because the future demands for staff will be great, but also because the spread of Hindi and the necessity for knowledge by most journalists of at least two languages will further complicate the problem.

This country, it seems to me, should plan for 25 schools and departments of journalism connected with universities in all the principal linguistic areas of the nation. Hindi, Marathi, Urdu, Bengali, Malayalee, Gujerati, Telegu, and Tamil journalisms, for example, are so strong and well-developed that they will continue to exist for many years within India University study of journalism in Hindi or English, while it will help greatly in preparing journalists for necessary service, will not be as valuable for the time being as study in the student's mother tongue.

An instance supporting this contention occurred recently at my own institution, Hislop College, Nagpur University. Long before coming to India I searched for a history of India's press. The best one I could find was Margaret Barns' THE INDIAN PRESS, which is not satisfactory, because it carries only through the 1930's and because it deals, as do most studies of India's press history, primarily with the conflicts between press and Government. It ignores most of the important technical and pofessional developments.

LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY

One day last July, however, the college librarian came upon what appears to be a much more useful book for general study of the role the press plays in India: HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS, by V. K. Joshi and R. K Lele published last year in Bombay. But it is in Marathi and therefore unreadable not only for the American faculty members of the department of journalism at Hislop but also for more than half the students in their classes, who came from eight states. In the Punjab, and at Calcutta and Madras, journalism students would be under even greater handicap in using this volume.

25 SCHOOLS

The suggested 25 schools and departments, it seems to me, should be organized with co-operation between universities, colleges, Governments (state and central), and journalists' organizations. They are necessary and feasible, because literacy is increasing, newsprint supplies are likely to return to normal in the near future or at least improve considerably, India's journalistic organizations are becoming stronger and more nearly national in scope, and teaching personnel is available.

Just as it has happened in my own country, the United States, the existence of the press, betters the working conditions for journalists, and enriches the educational background of students, professional journalists, and readers.

What should these schools and departments teach? Here there are legitimate differences of opinion among teachers of journalism and practicising journalists who do ac-

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

With the advent of freedom and the growing number of newspapers, the need for trained journalists to man the Fourth Estate cannot be over-emphasised. Most of the present day veterans were trained and educated more or less in the printing room.

In this article, the author, a well-known American journalist chalks out a course of university studies in journalism to equip future entrants to the profession on the technical and theoretical side.

PERSECUTION RAMPANT IN SOMALILAND

Italians Jail 6,000 Youth Leaguers

BY EGON KASKELINE

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

THE tide of extreme nationalism which is sweeping the countries of the Middle East may soon reach the African shores of the Red Sea.

There are indications that Italy's former East African colonies, especially Somaliland, are threatened by this tide.

Two years ago, the United Nations General Assembly agreed to establish a 10-year United Nations trusteeship over this African territory. Italy was placed in charge of the trusteeship administration.

Observers who have visited the trust-territory recently agree that, in view of their limited resources, the Italians have done their job remarkably well and that economic, educational, and social conditions have greatly improved in recent months.

With Somaliland's foreign trade rapidly expanding, public revenues also are increasing and are likely to reach dol. 5,000,000 during the current fiscal year, one-third more than during the preceding year.

The Italians have started a land reform programme and have irrigated 100,000 acres of barren land. Modern agricultural equipment has been provided for 17 new agricultural cooperatives.

More Schools

Italy's educational programme also has made considerable strides. The number of elementary pupils is now 16,000 as against only 3,000 two years ago. Thirty-four new elementary schools have been opened as well as numerous technical institutions, an administrative training school, a medical school, an aviation school, a maritime school, and many more.

Political progress—the terms of Italy's trusteeship include preparation of the territory for complete independence in 10 years—also has been well defined. In recent months the Italians have set up municipal and provincial councils as well as a territorial assembly which later is to be transformed gradually into a legislative assembly. Local elections are to be held by 1953. The "Somalization" of the administration is progressing as newly trained natives replace European officials.

However, if the Italian administration hoped to placate native nationalists, represented by the Somali Youth League, by appointing leading members of this group to administrative jobs, they had to admit failure.

Recent outbreaks of violence in Eastern Somaliland indicate that a state of tension exists within the territory. One result has been that the administration has been unable to continue its former policy of leniency toward its political opponents.

Italians Do Their Bit

Recent reports that "political persecution is rampant in Somaliland and 6,000 members of the Somali Youth League are in jail" are most probably exaggerated, but Italian officials cannot deny that a number of native functionaries have been dismissed.

Moreover, the Italian administration has deported many so-called "members of the underworld" from the capital of Mogadiscio to remote villages in the desert region. Many petitions against such arbitrary arrests, imprisonment, and deportations are reaching the United Nations.

The Somali claim for more rapid development of self-governing institutions has received a new lift from the opening of neighboring Eritrea's first elected legislative Assembly.

Eritrea's new representative Assembly has voted the country's first Constitution which establishes the former Italian colony as "an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia."

This Constitution has been approved by the Ethiopian Emperor. Although the draft law appears to give Emperor Haile Selassi wide opportunities for interfering in Eritrean affairs—all legislation is presented to the Assembly by an appointee of the Emperor—it nevertheless constitutes the former Italian colony as a "self-governing" political unit.

Eritrea & Italian Somaliland

Ports Prosper

This political merger has also greatly stimulated economic activities in Eritrea. Eritrea's main Red Sea ports of Massawa and Assab are the natural outlets for the Ethiopean hinterland.

In the past year Eritrea's foreign trade has exceeded all previous records. Exports increased by 72 per cent. This increase is mainly due to increased shipments from Ethiopia, including hides, cotton, textiles coffee, and other colonial goods. Although imports have been rising fast as well, Eritrea is expected to have an export surplus by the close of 1952.

Political stability in Eritrea will depend to a great extent on Ethiopia's future attitude, according to United Nations observers. During recent legislative elections, the Eritrean people elected a new assembly in which the pro-Ethiopian and anti-Ethiopian groups are about evenly balanced.

So far the Moslem and European minorities have shown willingness to collaborate with the Ethiopians within the framework of the Eritrean-Ethiopian federation.

Economic prosperity, brought about by Ethiopian use of Eritrean seaports is likely to favor the success of the new political union.

Yet nationalism is rampant in Eritrea too and could bring about new clashes between opposing factions should the Ethiopians try to change the present precarious political balance. Tension has tended to increase during the past months.

Last Look Round

STARVATION in some form or the other has been stalking the land. Deaths due directly to starvation may be few. But it cannot be denied that people are suffering from the gradual process of starvation in several areas.

Unemployment is on the increase. Even educated people find it hard to get employment. At Poona among the candidates who answered a call for news boys were a number of educated persons and among those a double graduate or two! Under these circumstances one can imagine the plight of the landless labourers who, because of scarcity conditions, might be finding themselves at sea. There are every now and then instances of suicide and — what is worse — of attempts to do away with the entire family before taking one's own life. A case like this happened at Benaras recently.

No Panacea

VINOBA BHAVE is a "Bhoo Daan" — land gift — collector. In a message on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti (according to Hindu calendar) he said that every one must have the minimum of land to work upon and the problem of unemployment should be solved. If work could not be found for all (presumably on land), the Government should supply every one with a Charka and encourage the production and distribution of Khadi.

Vinobaji could not be unaware of the fact that 60 lakhs rupees worth of Khadi is lying unsold in several provinces, as divulged recently by Shri Jerajani of the All-India Spinners' Association. Bihar alone has Khadi worth more than ten lakhs which is lying unsold for several months. It has been decided, it seems, that they should give a rebate and the prices would be cut by about four annas in the rupee. This state of affairs has thrown out more than 80,000 spinners in Bihar, if printed figures are to be believed. In the Uttar Pradesh there is greater accumulation of Khadi stocks and according to reports 15,000 spinners and 3,000 weavers are out of employment. The same or similar might be the case with regard to Khadi producers in various other provinces, where the stocks have accumulated. It is, therefore, apparent that "Government supplying a Charkha to every unemployed person" will not solve the problem. It is not necessary here to go into the issue of why Khadi is not being sold.

Recently Dr. Radhakrishnan, India's Vice-President, addressing the Editors' Conference told them to make the people want what they give, instead of giving what the people wanted. How one wishes the editors could do it! If we have stocks of Khadi and people do not want to buy them, then how can we make them purchase Khadi and don it?

It is good that there is not sufficient land to go round to all unemployed. Otherwise, even cultivable land might not be desired by so many of the unemployed, who are untrained and basically unfitted for the job. Some other solution has to be found for the employment of the jobless. But first of all it is the question of the starving unemployed. And this the Governments have to solve immediately with emergency relief measures of either a permanent or temporary value.

'A la' Bhave

SPEAKING at Nagpur last week Shri Shibnath Banerjee, President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, said that **Government should either give employment to the unemployed or give them an unemployment allowance.** "Any Government unable to give the people employment should quit." Noble sentiments these. But one would like to know whether Shibnath Banerjee's Party (Socialists) would be able to do what he advises the present Government to do, if ever his party came into power. He further added that unemployment was assuming grave proportions and inspite of the promises given by the Congress Government there seemed to be no relief for the unemployed. The reason for this, he said, was "corruption in the Government." If the Government had the interest of the workers at heart all land should have been distributed to the unemployed ('a la' Bhave). "That would have kept them engaged and at the same time solved the food problem."

None can impute any party line to Vinoba Bhave. But Banerjee's harangue does not seem to rise above party propaganda.

Pak Whim

FOR containing "prejudicial statements about Kashmir," two geography text-books in Bengali have been removed from the list of recommended books by the East Bengal Secondary Education Board. One of the books entitled "Adhunik Prabesika Bhugol," contains the following passage to which objection has been taken:—

"Here (in Kashmir) popular government has been established by the votes of the popular representatives."

The second book, "Bharat-o-Bhumandal," has the following: "The State (Kashmir) has temporarily acceded to the Union of India," and "Kashmir is called the Garden of India for the various flowers and plants that grow there without much care."

So for East Pakistan even facts in books of geography are objectionable matter to the extent of cancellation of them from the list of text-books! One would like to know what the sanctioned geography books in East Pakistan have to say about Kashmir—which indeed must be to the liking of the rulers, though not very much in keeping with facts.

Right Way

THE former Speaker of the Burma Assembly, Chit Hlaing, now in opposition, moved in the Burmese Parliament a bill providing that members not proficient in Burmese should be allowed to use English at the discretion of the Speaker. But the Burmese Parliament flatly turned down the bill. "One nation—one language" seems to be the motto of Burmans.

In Ceylon the Panadura District Court has taken steps to conduct its business in English, Tamil and Sinhalese, in accordance with the recommendations of the Official Languages Commission.

The secretary of the court has directed that all the correspondence should be replied to in the language of the writer, whether it be in Tamil, Sinhalese or English.

He has gone a step further in directing that all correspondence should be in vernacular whenever a letter is signed in the vernacular or by thumb impression, even if the body of the letter is written in English.

The Panadura Court Secretary's dictum seems to be a good one. In Bombay State which has three languages Kanarese, Marathi and Gujarathi—replying to correspondence in the language of the writer would be a healthy custom, however much we want to make Hindi the language of the nation (or of the State) or in English to which for some time to come we cannot avoid sticking.

How Many In India?

UNDER the heading "Taxes Unlimited" a gentleman complained about the burden on Bombay's house-owners, "many of whom are now mulcted of 17 annas and more in the rupee by way of taxation and expenses."

In this connection the following from the "New York Times" about conditions in Britain makes interesting reading:

"More than half the 14,000,000 houses and apartments in Britain are subject to some sort of rent control under more than a dozen acts of Parliament, starting with the general rent freeze imposed at the outbreak of World War I. At its end a 40 per cent increase was permitted but a few houses are still let at the 1914 rate. The most sweeping rent restriction law dates from the start of World War II. Since then, theoretically, no rents have been raised, although the cost of repairs has nearly doubled according to the "Financial Times". It now costs fifteen years' rent to replace the thatch of a country cottage—although the thatch is only expected to last ten years. A survey in the London "News Chronicle" showed that in Salford near Manchester there are 600 houses for which no owner could be traced. IN GLASGOW OWNERS OF MORE THAN, 1,000 HOUSES HAVE STOPPED COLECTING RENTS."

In Britain, according to the above report, several landlords have ceased (in Glasgow) collecting rents from the tenants. In Salford 600 owners could not be traced.

How many house-owners in Bombay have ceased collecting rents from their tenants one would like to know. That would be the real measure of their being "mulcted of 17 annas in the rupee by way of taxation and expenses".

All-India Record

THERE is a controversy in a Nagpur paper as to which is the slowest train in India. On the Gondia-Katangi section of the Eastern Railway, according to Shri G. D. Karkare the train travels at the speed of 8.5 miles an hour. Not long ago that Railway was called B.N.R., the popular interpretation of which was said to be "Be Not Regular". "The engines are so old that when in motion they seem to be gasping for air. A slight rise in the gradient and the train looks like a rickshaw going up the railway overbridge at Nagpur"! says Shri Karkare.

But one Shri M. V. Gokhale from Dhamtari says that the use of the superlative—"slowest"—by Shri Karkare for the Gondia-Katangi train "has given a rude shock to the citizens of Dhamtari, who were under the fond belief that the Raipur-Dhamtari train holds the all-India record in the matter of slowness." According to Shri Gokhale if time-tables are to be believed the journey between Gondia and Katangi takes 5½ hours by the morning train. This for 55 miles works out at 10 miles per hour. But the Raipur-Dhamtari Morning Express takes 5 hours and 10 minutes for 46 miles according to the time-table in force. This works out at 8.9 miles per hour. Formerly the same journey used to take 4 hours and 56 minutes. That is why probably Dhamtari people supposed they held the all-India record.

FATHER OF THE NATION

ON the eve of Gandhi Jayanti, (falling on October 2) let us visualise Mahatmaji, the Father of the Nation, in the words of a great litterateur:

Into a bare handful of bones and skin
Pour just an ounce of flesh and blood;
Put in a heart love—full as the sea in flood;
Likewise a mind sea-deep and free from sin;
Fix on two jumbo ears, two goo—goo eyes;
Paint on a smile of babe at mother's breast;
Inclose a soul that caps Himavat's crest
And speaks with tongue which honey's sweet defies.
The "stuffing" goat's milk, soya beans and dates;
Now, cover to brim with suffering human's tears
And bake this dish in gaol for one score of years;
Take out and garnish it with pariah mates;
Wrap in rag, prop up with lithe bamboo
And serve: THE WORLD REDEEMER, OUR BAAPU!

—KAILASAM.

The Welfare Scene

IT is indeed a fitting culmination of the holy war against illicit liquor that the inebriating liquid should be forced to seek refuge in a "Pooja mandap."

Holy water from the Ganges is as exhillarating and uplifting to the devotee as liquor to the addict. It is, therefore, not surprising that one should 'deputise' for the other in the dry and austere State of Bombay. When addicts have been forced to drink aquanira or pura, in all fairness the 'devout' seek the benefits of the bottle, however illicit it may be.

While we sincerely appreciate enthusiastic and determined efforts made by the authorities to still the stills, yet human partiality to distilling seems unamenable to noble efforts at reformation. The evil has so deeply permeated the systems of the malcontents of our society, that even if prohibition were withdrawn today, it would take years for proper excise regulations to function and for addicts to be dissuaded from concocting their own brew as a home industry.

We, therefore, welcome the honest and straightforward admission by Mr. K. Hanumanthayya, Chief Minister of Mysore, who recently stated in Bombay: Partial prohibition is neither consistent nor right." "The consensus of opinion in the Congress organisation on prohibition was that if total prohibition could not be enforced, it should be stopped." It is obvious that so long as boot-legging is not controlled effectively, even with all zeal and zest total prohibition can at best reduce itself to partial prohibition and that wisdom lies in scrapping it and substituting it with a powerful temperance movement.

BANEFUL EFFECT

One of the baneful effects of prohibition has been a considerable increase in the incidence of crime and phenomenal increase in Juvenile Delinquency. In most cases, young persons are utilized as understudies of confirmed criminals and utilized as their pawns and stooges. This is so because a child gets off with crime lightly and unscrupulous elements in any society take advantage of this fact. With the progressive approach towards the prevention and treatment of delinquency the emphasis has shifted from punishment to rehabilitation through understanding. It is, therefore, an anomaly that a better approach to child problems exposes them to greater moral and social danger. What is one to do in the face of such a situation? We must all be aware of the fact that a secure, happy and healthy child with plenty of absorbing recreational and educational activities can never be tempted to seek satisfaction in an adventurous life under the patronage of riff-raffs. On the other hand, our national resources are so limited and inadequate to be able to handle all cases satisfactorily on a curative level. We must, therefore, increase positive welfare facilities for the normal section of humanity so that they may remain secure enough in their mileu and not be lured away to anti-social activities.

TRAINING OF ADMINISTRATORS

Some time ago, I wrote about an imperative need to give orientation in social sciences to I.A.S., I.P. and Indian Foreign Service recruits, since the State objective is now shifting from law and order to welfare of the citizens and as such our administrators should also be trained accordingly. It is, therefore, refreshing to note that the Government of Bombay has undertaken a scheme to impart allround knowledge to I.A.S. personnel which includes a two-week course under the Public Health Department. Since many of these I.A.S. officers may have to deal with such diverse subjects as rural community projects, co-operation, labour, backward classes welfare, tribal welfare, crime, juvenile delinquency, prohibition, social education and similar other subjects in the field of social work, it would be a good idea to give these officers a short orientation course in social services. The course could be effectively organized by the Indian Conference of Social Work in co-operation with such institutions as the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, University School of Economics and Sociology and the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics. I do hope the progressive Government of Bombay will give a lead in this matter to the rest of the country.

CHARITY SHOWS

The season is now on for Charity Shows and various "Days" to flourish with an abandon, which may put even the mushroom to shame. By the time this season ends in April, scores of days, hundreds of charity performances would have been organized collecting lakhs of rupees for public charity — but the qualitative and quantitative aspect of the various social problems facing the city would remain where they were.

The need for co-ordination in joint-financing of social service institutions was never more urgently felt. Philanthropists and social workers of this city ought to sit round a table to discuss the possibilities and feasibility of instituting a unified campaign for funds and the establishment of a Community Chest for the progressive city of Bombay.

VICTIMS OF HUNGER

The following P.T.I. news item is reproduced below without comments:

UNEMPLOYED WEAVER STABS HIS FAMILY AND HIMSELF

"A weaver of Banaras stabbed his two-year-old daughter to death and seriously injured his wife, six-year old son and then himself in an attempt to end their lives.

"The condition of the weaver and his son was reported to be precarious.

"His wife told the police that her husband was out of employment following the slump in the Banaras silk industry. For about a week they had no meals. On Sunday when her husband returned home without any food, she got angry and rebuked him.

"Yesterday morning the man stabbed his wife and two children, then cut his own throat. Hearing her shrieks, neighbours rushed in and removed all the injured to hospital where their two-year old daughter later died."

CHAITANYA

Recipe For Success

"The two forces most relied upon by the music hall performer to dazzle the senses of his audience are noise and speed. You cannot possibly sing too loud and you cannot possibly work up to a crescendo too fast, and the audience always roars with delight at these two forms of accomplishment." — Bernard Miles on BBC.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Review Of 1953 Gibbons

SOME DRASTIC REVISIONS

WHAT happens when a country is excluded from the 'Part I' of the Gibbons catalogue is shown clearly enough by the stamps of Iraq and other Middle Eastern countries. Collectors tend to take certain restricted groups and those who collect even so wide a field as the Empire refuse to take what they feel are 'Foreigners.'

Ever since Iraq attained her independence, her stamps have been a comparative drug on the market. This is nothing but bare truth despite the presence of a few slight rises in the value of individual items. What is true of Iraq is as true of Transjordan or Palestine. Nor is the trend restricted to the Mid-East alone, for much the same thing can be observed in the case of the Indian States, and the later issues of Burma.

In Iraq there are many stamps quoted at several pounds each. Most of these come under the head of errors and varieties, a class of stamp that usually holds firm even if the remaining items shown signs of going down. But in the 1953 Gibbons most of the 'varieties' plunge a fifth or more in value.

The Bagdad provisionals which preceded the Iraqi issues have also been whittled down a good deal, reflecting the opinion collectors have of these interesting but prohibitively expensive stamps. A factor that has contributed to their unpopularity is, of course, the fact that several extremely good forgeries are always floating around the market. I believe Iraq will drop even further in the not too distant future.

Jamaica probably uses more stamps than the rest of the West Indies rolled in one. For this reason, her current stamps are usually obtainable commercially used at a fraction of face value. Whenever rare varieties crop up, the Mint specimens are generally at a premium over used, usually because the variety is already obsolete by the time it becomes generally known. There is a rise of twenty five shillings in the red-brown 1½d S. G. 123a—MINT; the used stays put at 20/-

Quite Safe

A nice safe investment in the current Jamaicans is afforded by the latest colour change in the 3d value. This particular denomination has already been changed twice. It stayed ultramarine and green for over a decade, turned to greenish-blue and ultramarine in 1949, and is now appearing in red and green. The three penny is among the commoner values of the set and is certain to rise in value once the new Queens appear next year. This modest stamp is a bet for the man who wants a small flutter in stamps, but copies should be uncreased, lightly but clearly postmarked, and unmarked with indelible pencil at the back.

Transjordan—see Iraq, above.

The same old story: out of the Empire and Part I, means out of popular philatelic demand. Almost without exception, the Arab Government provisionals have been marked down thirty per cent. The fall is less severe in those stamps that come after S. G. 68. The 1928 'Constitutions' are down and the 'Locust Campaign' series and the 1933 pictorials suffer similar declines.

There are not many changes in Kenya, but the demand for the current issues from this part of the world will be felt a few years after they are obsolete. There are five additions to the current set—10c, 15c, 25c, 30c and 40c—and I feel that these must be by far the best of the set after a while, since they will have to be included by the thousands of collectors who have obtained previous issues. Of the five I think the 25c and 40c have the best future, since they are new denominations, rather than mere colour changes.

Fakes Are Out

The Kenya Royal Visit has already been steeply marked up and I don't think there can be any further rise for some years. But on a long-term basis, this is a wonderful buy, especially in India, where large numbers have been raked in off commercial mail. Incidentally, it may be useful to be on guard when purchasing copies of these "Visits", for a few fakes have been produced recently in which the 'ROYAL VISIT 1951' shows the characteristic 'raised' appearance of the original and is created by faking the ordinary definitive issue.

In the copies I have seen, the '1' of the date is slightly italicised and the 'A' is malformed. But there may be others..... Since most of the fakes are on used copies, the date is generally a give away, almost invariably being prior to February 1952.

Kuwait and Labuan are static but a few select items in the old West African colony of Lagos move slightly in an upward direction. In the Leewards there are two price changes to note: the first is that the George VI 1 sh. black and grey on emerald jumps from 20/- to 80/- and the next that the much boosted obsolete £ 1 falls £6 (used) to stand at the new level of £20.

Classic Straits in fine condition have been increasingly difficult to obtain of recent years, and it is not at all surprising that the compiler has thought fit to move several up. There has been a good deal of shuffling in the Edward and George VI values, but despite an occasional raise it is obvious that the Straits are no longer popular.

Malaya is one of the few places that has consistently set its face against pictorial issues and the result is that many who collect stamps merely for their artistic appeal avoid it like the plague. The shoddy appearance of the current 'States' definitive series is almost a match for some recent Indian issues!

There has been a very careful revision of the Japanese Occupations, but I feel that the prices are altogether too high for the current market. These stamps are no longer making philatelic headlines and collectors demand a stiff premium off Catalogue before they go in for them. A substantial cutting is required to bring prices to more realistic levels.

There is a certain falling off in the middle issues of Mauritius. About the only major increase up to the later Georgians is in the case of S.G. 204a, which is up a tenner. In the 15 x 14 George VI, 1938 set, I think both the 5c and the 12c are undercat, if the price of the 10c (20/-) is taken as a standard. The later issues of Montserrat have a routine mark-up and there is nothing very exciting to report about this compact little colony.

While it was still an active stamp issuing country, Newfoundland enjoyed an immense popularity. When it ceased putting out issues of its own, there was a certain amount of head-wagging in philiatelic circles and a feeling that this popularity would fall on evil days. So far, nothing of the kind seems to have happened, and judging by the attractiveness of its stamps, their undoubted philatelic value and the variety of designs, nothing of the kind ever will.

The new catalogue has no great changes but the fact that prices hold firm where those of other countries have receded is an indication of the 'Oldest Colony's' place in the affections of collectors. All the great pioneer 'flight' stamps remain as they were and a few of the post-1930 issues have even moved up. I doubt there's need to worry: Newfoundland will never go the way of Prince Edward Island!

New Guinea has always been an air stamp collector's paradise. While the definitives sag a little the first two Air issues have hardened. The Pound values of 1935 were always overcatalogued, and in the past two years have been offered wholesale at stiff discounts off catalogue. Their drop was overdue and comes as no surprise.

Centenaries are good for business. So are stamps on stamps. One of the reasons why there has been a vast reawakening of interest in the classics earlies of New South Wales after last year's N.S.W. centenary. There have been substantial mark-ups last year and further rises have taken place in the first issue in the 1953 edition. The 1855 set moves rapidly forward—over fifty per cent in most cases, while a couple of the 'medallion' five shillings have almost doubled in value.

Spurts In N.S.W.

A great deal of care has obviously gone into the revision and pricing of the 1871 and 1872 series, done in consultation with an acknowledged expert in these issues. Many hitherto unpriced stamps are rated, while there have been alterations that are in a few instances drastic.

One example is the 2d Prussian blue of '82, S. G. 225c, (P. 11) which leaps from 12/6 to five pounds! And if you want a real shock, check the 1952 and 1953 prices of the N.S.W. officials. In the case of dozens of the scarcer perforation varieties, prices have been multiplied by twenty and thirty. Examples: S. G. 416a. 2 sh. to £7; S. G. 417a 25 sh. to £15; S. G. 424a 3sh. to £8; S.G. 420b 2sh. to £6! Seeing that the stamps of the Australian States have been floating round by the thousand without finding a buyer, it will be worth the while to give a careful check-up to copies carelessly put by. The new prices for these neglected stamps are not exactly chicken feed!

While on the subject of looking through accumulations, there is a rarity in the very common 'Universal' type of New Zealand. The 'Cowan' paper Perf. 11 S. G. 341 has been boosted from £ 12 to £ 22. Only sure test is the paper, since there are commoner stamps with the same general perf, and watermark signs as this rarity.

Gibbons have at last come into line with S. G. 544s. This fabulous stamp might well be the scarcest of all George VI stamps, and was the subject of quite a controversy a couple of years back. While reviewing the last edition of the Gibbons on this page, I had said that the 1952 quotations —80 sh. Mint, 30/- used—were a complete myth.

The new volume pushes the Mint to £45 and leaves the used column blank. I have a sneaking suspicion that the latter will be every bit as good—despite the fact that another catalogue devoted to George VI issues also prices it much lower than mint.

Check with the Gibbons 'George VI' which is due soon I think there will be a surprise in the USED pricing of 544s.

The single line violet overprint on the Jap Borneo Occupations has been listed for the first time. As with Jap Brunei, there has been a complete revision, and every hing has been increased in price. The opts. on Japanese stamps are particularly affected The '52 prices were undoubtedly too low. The new ones are just as high. A mean of the two ought to be about right. A safe rule of course is not to collect the things unless you have knowledge necessary to steer clear of the flood of fakes, particularly of the overprints on Japan.

Unreal Prices

It is time Gibbons revised Pakistan. Routine pricings are all very well, but right through the list the catalogue is moving not with true scarcity of items but with face value. It is ridiculous to see the 2-1/2 anna at 4d and the 8 annas at 9d. There are a host of unreal prices of this kind—without any reason—since these discrepancies have been pointed out in various philatelic papers two years ago. The 1-1/4 anna provisional is still not listed—another mystery.

Favourites with the philatelic speculator, both the 15/- George V and the Centenary series of St. Helena have been stepped down. Same thing happens to the over-boosted St. Kitts Centenaries. Much of the activity in these special sets was purely artificial. Stamps cannot be pushed above a definite ceiling. I feel that current catalogue rates will hold at least for the next five years.

Sudan is likely to have a bright future. With the political floodlight on this part of the world, its stamps are likely to be much in demand. The airmails are good—every single one of them. Egypt has fallen by the way but Sudan—whether it is shifted out of Part I or not—will always have a following. It has stamps for the beginner, for perf. fiends for the diehard specialist who sticks to a single country and for the thematelist. And there have been no ramps. Collectors won't ask for more.

Tailpiece: Keep an eye on Zanzibar S. G. 321. And don't wait too long to get it into your collection.

FIRST FLIGHT CACHET

This attractive cachet has been applied to covers carried on the First Flight between Sydney and Johannesburg.

New Colonials On Order

Gold Coast

On order are the following stamps for the Gold Coast. There is to be an interchange of designs and colours as well as the replacement of the Royal portrait with the head of the new Queen. Particulars are as given under:

½d yellow brown and scarlet; Map showing position of the Gold Coast. As current 2d.

1½d green; Emblem of Joint Provincial Council.

2½d red; Mounted Constable. As current ½d.

3d magenta; Manganese Mine.

4d blue; Lake Bosumtwi.

Antigua

Antigua has placed an order for definitive issue in decimal currency. The stamps will have the same designs as the current set with the exception that the portrait will be replaced with the head of the new Queen. 8c and 48c stamps will have a view of the Martello Tower. The new stamps will be printed in changed colours, the values and colours being as follows:

1c grey, 2c green, 3c yellow and black, 4c red, 5c purple and black, 6c yellow 8c blue, 12c violet, 24c chocolate and black, 48c blue and purple, 60c claret, dol. 1.20 olive green, dol. 2.40 magenta, dol. 4.80 blue-green.

Leeward Isles

In line with most of the West Indian islands, the Leewards are to have a decimal currency issue. A set is on order with De La Rue's and will have the same designs as the present series save for the currency change and the alteration of the Royal portrait. Colours are as follows:

1c grey; 2c green; 3c black and yellow; 4c red; 5c purple and black; 6c yellow, 8c blue; 12c bright rose and purple; 24c green and black; 48c blue and purple; 60c brown and green; dol. 1.20 red and yellow-green; dol. 2.40 red and green; dol. 4.80 black and purple.

OUR TAEULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/.

To be paid in advance

MEDICAL ADLETS

American Homoeo Correspondence Course Diplomas Granted. Dil. llb. Rs. 3/8 Prosp. As. 4. Homoeo. College Simla-1. (3240)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Now Ready Bombay Public Trusts Act by Puranik Foreword by Justice Gajendragadkar. Pages 600 Rs. 16. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Bombay 7. (3247)

American, British, Indian Subscriptions, Renewals, lowest rates, prompt service. 2000 Magazine Catalogue. Technical, Cultural books. Write International Bookhouse, Next Air India, Bombay 1. (3034)

HOTELS

Deolali Grand Hotel. Cool climate. Excellent food and management. Rooms with baths attached. Charges moderate. Apply Manager. (3220)

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL RAILWAY TIME TABLE

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from October 1, 1952. Sheet Time Tables will be exhibited at stations. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters. (5005)

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street. Bombay. 2

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

Single Court For Europe

STRASBOURG, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The Consultative Assembly (lower house) of the Council of Europe today voted unanimously for the creation of a single court of justice for Europe on the lines of the International Court at The Hague.

The Assembly passed the decision in the form of a recommendation to the Foreign Ministers of the fifteen member-countries.

They also asked that the Ministers to pass on to these experts other proposals for the creation of a European Act for "the peaceful settlement of disputes".

FAMINE FEARS IN MAHARASHTRA

P. C. C's Plea To State

POON, September 27 (UPI).

THE Government of Bombay was today called upon to take note of the famine conditions existing in Maharashtra which were causing anxiety and to declare the affected parts in each district as scarcity areas, by the Executive of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee which met here today.

Mr. Deokinandan Narayan, President of the Pradesh Congress, presided.

In a resolution adopted by the Executive, it has been stated that due to absence of rains, famine conditions existed in practically all the districts of Maharashtra. The kharif crops in these districts were as good as lost and it was difficult to state anything definite in regard to the rabi crops.

WELLS DRY UP

The resolution pointed out that the village population in the scarcity areas was idle due to lack of any work. In certain parts, wells had dried up and people were required to fetch drinking water from far off places. Shortage of fodder was also being experienced. The State Government, the resolution added, should therefore make necessary enquiries into the famine conditions and declare the famine affected districts as scarcity areas.

The resolution further urged that the Government should start relief works on a large scale in the scarcity areas. In this connection, the resolution suggested that works like bunding, irrigation, roads, wells and tanks which would be of permanent utility to the village population, should be given preference.

NEED FOR RELIEF BODIES

The resolution pointed out that Government efforts alone would not suffice to meet the situation. It stated that especially the moneyed people should come forward to start relief works on a small scale to provide occupation to the distressed and should also appoint district-wise Famine Relief Committees for affording help to the needy. The resolution directed the District Congress Committees to assist in the setting up of such Committees and secure the co-operation of people belonging to all shades of opinion. It also appealed to the Congress Committees and Congress workers not to spare themselves but do their best to assist the Government and the famine-affected population of Maharashtra.

Bhils Live On Roots, Leaves

BOMBAY, September 27 (PTI): Mr. B. V. Ambekar, Secretary of the Servants of India Society stated here yesterday that every taluka in the Panchamahals district in Bombay was more or less badly affected, due to failure of the rains.

Mr. Ambekar, who recently toured the district, said paddy and maize crops in the district had withered away and no amount of rain even if it fell immediately, could save these crops.

He described the condition of the Bhils whose staple food is maize as "pitiable." They have no purchasing power and cannot purchase their rations. They are reduced to living on roots and leaves," he said.

Mr. Ambekar stressed the need for opening milk gruel centres for children. The health of the children in the area, he said, had become a matter of grave anxiety due to want of proper nourishment.

Food Position In Baroda

BARODA, Sept. 27 (PTI): Mr. Lalit R. Dalal, Collector of Baroda, told pressmen today that the food position in the district was quite satisfactory. They had on hand foodgrains to last for three months.

In addition 1,245 tons of rice and three thousand tons of wheat, had been allotted to the district.

Procurement under the levy, the Collector added, was 26,100 Bengal maunds up to the end of September as against 62,570 Bengali maunds for the corresponding period last year.

PANCHMAHALS GET RAIN

Panchmahals district had well distributed rains on September 23, varying from 2.40 inches in Limkheda to twenty cents in Bari. The rain would benefit standing crops which had begun to wither due to absence of late rains.

In the scarcity areas of the district, the Panchmahals Local Board has started six relief works at a cost of 50,000 and arrangements were being made for the starting of some more relief works.

Rains Dispel Famine Fears

GULBURGA, Sept. 27, (H.S.): The spectre of famine which had cast its dark shadows on whole of Gulburga district is now slowly vanishing due to recent intermittent rainfall since Saturday last.

The recent rains have brought cheer to the farmers and some of them have already started sowing operations for the rabbi crops.

Chief Officer Reinstated

THANA, Sept. 27, (H.S.): Mr. K. V. Natu, Thana Municipal Chief Officer under suspension, was unconditionally reinstated in service on Friday on recommendation of the Inquiry Committee after considering reply to the charges against him given by Mr. Natu Mr. Natu was suspended on July 28 by the General Council of the newly elected Municipality and an enquiry committee was set up to enquire into the allegations against Mr. Natu and report.

Theft In Police Quarters

UMBARGAON, Sept. 27, (H.S.): A theft was committed during the night of September 25 in the residence of police constable, Sadhu Tatyaji Gonjari, situated in the local police quarters, it is learnt. The constable, who was on a long leave, was out of station with his family. A trunk containing a few of the stolen articles was recovered in the morning on the open ground behind the police office at a distance of about one hundred feet, it is understood. Further investigation is in progress.

5 K. K. P. Members To Join Reds

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 27, (H.S.): Mr. Datta Deshmukh, M.L.A. and leader of the Kamgar Kisan Party, disclosed at a press conference here that five prominent members of his Party including Mr. Sattha, Mr. V. N. Patil, Mr. Yashvant Chavan, M. S. K. Limaye and himself had decided to leave the Kamgar Kisan Party and join the Communist Party, as "we think that there should be only two strong political parties in the country in future, particularly in Bombay State."

Indonesian Aid To India

DJAKARTA, Sept. 27: The Indonesian Cabinet has decided to send various goods amounting to 6.000 U. S. dollars as aid to the scarcity areas in India.

The aid will be rendered through the Indonesian Red Cross.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

B.P.C.C. Move To Collect Funds For S.A. Satyagrahis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee today decided to form a citizens' committee to collect funds in aid of the Satyagrahis of South Africa.

At an ordinary meeting held at the Congress House this evening under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Patil, the BPCC appointed Mr. Nathalal Parikh as the Convenor of this committee which has been formed in response to an appeal issued by the AICC.

The BPCC also made a token donation of Rs. 100 to help the famine stricken people of Bengal. It appealed to the people of Bombay to contribute liberally towards the West Bengal PCC Relief Fund.

A condolence resolution on the sudden death of the late Mr. K. G. Mashruwala, former Editor of 'Harijan' was passed by the meeting. Referring to him as a great interpreter of Mahatma Gandhi's philosphy, the resolution said that the country had lost a great patriot and social reformer and a man of sterling worth and high personal character.

SMALL OPERATORS IGNORED

Protest Against Transport Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday: A statement issued by the Cotton Transporters' Union, Cotton Depot, Bombay 15 said that the Union was opposed to the strike and would carry on work as usual. It said that the strike would serve no useful purpose. The Operators Action Committee, it added, had ignored the interests of the small operators who could not afford to suffer losses in case of a failure of the strike. The Action Committee being dominated by heavy vehicle operators was responsible for creating an atmosphere of unhealthy competition, the statement added. It was better to get redress of the grievances through constitutional methods, it said.

The Secretary of the Bombay Motor Transport Operators Action Committee said in a statement issued by him today that the decision of the operators to keep their vehicles off the road on October 1 was quite legal and had been taken as a last resort.

LEGALITY ISSUE

The statement said that according to the law, "there is no provision in the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 whereby the Government can cancel permits, merely because the operators have sent "non-use intimations".

The decision to keep the vehicles off the roads has been taken by operators of all the regions in Bombay State and not in Bombay Region alone, the statement added.

Land For Gandhi College In Kenya

NAIROBI September 27.

An unexpected support for Gandhi College has come through the Eldoret Municipal Board, Kenya Colony, which has unanimously passed a resolution offering land and other facilities for siting the College in the town. The resolution moved by an Indian Municipal member, Mr. Pritam Singh Lal, has been accepted by the Board, composed of overwhelming European settler majority. Eldoret town is situated in the heart of the settler country, largely drawn from South Africa.

PARIKH'S ELECTION UPHELD

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27. (PTI): The Election Tribunal dismissed here today the petition filed by Mr. Purshottamdas Ranchhoddas Patel, a pleader of Mehsana, against the election of Mr. Shantilal G. Parikh from the Mehsana East Constituency to the House of the People and awarded Mr. Parikh Rs. 100 as cost of and incidental to the petition.

"Atomic Jitters"

SYDNEY, Sept. 27 (UPA): The imminence of Britain's atomic tests in the Monte Bello Islands started a rash of rumours around Australia today that a bomb already has been exploded. Authorities labelled the rumours "atomic jitters."

They started early today when it was rumoured that the Australian Broadcasting Commission at Adelaide had been unable to receive the transmission of the British Broadcasting Corporation news cast. The rumour said an interference caused by the bomb explosion in the Monte Bellos had washed out the transmission.

An ABC spokesman said there had been no interruption whatever in the monitoring of BBC broadcasts.

A Royal Australian Navy spokesman here commented tersely: "I am prepared to deny this report."

LONDON REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 27, (UPA): The London 'Evening News' reported today that the first of a series of tests of British atomic weapons was believed to have taken place "on Monte Bello Islands in Western Australia early today."

9 Britons Rescued From Icecap

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPA): Nine Britons who had been stranded on a Greenland icecap since their plane crashlanded ten days ago, were rescued today from the long Arctic night by a ski-equipped American Air Force C-47, the Air Ministry announced here.

There are only four hours of daylight in the desolate Arctic region but night is really a twilight brighter than normal moonlight.

The American plane landed safely in half light. Twelve men were stranded originally. Three of them, including American Captain Charles Stover were picked up on Wednesday by a U S Air Force Amphibian Albatross and flown to the American Air Base at Thule (Greeland) 480 miles away.

The three men were injured slightly when their RAF Hastings transport crashed 8,000 feet up on the icecap.

SHANTILAL SHAH'S TIP TO REDS

SURAT, Sept. 27 (PTI): Mr. Shantilal Shah, Bombay's Labour Minister, said here today: "If the Communists would only sit an spin all the time they were sponsoring movements, they would at least increase national production, for mere movements does not strengthen the hands of labour."

Mr. Shah added: "The Communists were always thinking of the next strike. They consider Russia as their motherland. By mistake they are born in India. They were not interested in workers peacefully settling down to produce more."

FINNISH ISLANDERS SEE FLYING SAUCER

HELSINKI, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Several people on the island of Korpu, off the Finnish south-west coast, said they saw a stop-and-start "Flying Saucer" later last night.

The 'saucer' flying in from the south, was visible for a quarter of an hour, they said.

It stopped for a time over the island before disappearing in the direction of Turku, on the Finnish mainland.

Eleven days ago people on Korpu reported seeing a 'flying saucer' consisting of two gleaming plates, over the island for twenty minutes.

Assault On Railway Official At Vithalwadi

KALYAN, Sept. 27 (PTI): Four persons assaulted a Railway official at Vithalwadi Railway Station, about 35 miles north of Bombay early this morning and carried away a cash box stated to contain about Rs. 1,000/- police stated today.

India Takes Large Strides In Banking

CONSTANT VIGILANCE INSPIRES CONFIDENCE

COMMERCIAL banking in India progressed remarkably during the war and the period immediately following it. The number of scheduled banks rose from 56 in 1939 to 95 in 1952. Deposits of scheduled banks increased from Rs. 240 crores in in 1939 to Rs. 831.29 crores in May 1952. In the non-scheduled banks, deposits rose from Rs. 21.88 crores in 1939 to Rs. 51.99 crores in 1952.

India is still seriously underbanked compared to advanced countries of the West. The number of persons served by each of India's over 4,000 bank offices comes to an average of 82,000 as against 5,000 and 7,500 persons in the U.K. and U.S.A. respectively.

INSPECTION POWERS

One of the methods through which the powers of control are exercised by the Reserve Bank is inspection of banks. This power was given to the Bank first in 1946 under the Banking Companies (Inspection) Ordinance, 1946, and was subsequenty incorporated in the Banking Companies Act, 1949. The work of inspection started in March, 1950, and by the end of June, 1952, 251 banks had been inspected. Of the banks so far inspected, 168 were examined for ascertaining whether a licence should be granted to them to carry on banking business and the remaining 83 were examined to assess their financial position and methods of operation. Apart from these regular inspections the Reserve Bank had examined 11 other banks in connection with their applications for moratoria, five banks for scrutiny of their schemes of amalgamation and 25 banks for scrutiny of their "schemes of arrangements."

After inspection, the follow-up action taken by the Reserve Bank usually helps in putting a bank on a sound position. Periodical reports may be wanted from some banks; in the case of others where defects are more serious, it is possible that the Reserve Bank may suggest amalgamation, reconstruction or in cases, where such action is justified, conversion into a non-banking company. At the end of June, 1952, six banks were submitting monthly reports and 138 banks were furnishing quarterly reports to the Reserve Bank.

The partial merger of the Bharat Bank Ltd. with the Punjab National Bank and the amalgamation of four banks in West Bengal leading to the formation of the United Bank of India are outstanding examples of attempts to safeguard the interest of the depositors.

The number of banks having less than 10 per cent of their deposits in Government Securities was 127 in 1951 as compared to 243 at the end of 1949. There has been a corresponding rise in the number of banks having investments between 11% and 30% of their deposits in Government Securities. The figure has risen from 96 at the end of 1949 to 164 at the end of 1951. The number of banks whose advances exceeded their deposits declined from 184 to 152 between 1949 and 1951 which indicates that some of the banks which had over-extended themselves have taken steps to improve their position. The total number of bank offices in the country also recorded a decline during this period, from 4,441 to 4,178 **which shows a gradual weeding out of the unremunerative units.**

Inspections by the Reserve Bank help the individual banks in various other ways, apart from getting expert guidance and assistance for improving their condition. For example, a letter from the Reserve Bank can be used—and is very often used—by banks for putting pressure on their unwilling borrowers to make payments.

BANKING COMPANIES

At the end of May, 1952, 521 commercial banks were operating in India. Of these 93 were reporting scheduled banks with total assets of Rs. 997.27 crores and 428 non-scheduled with total assets of Rs. 67.67 crores. Scheduled banks are those which are included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. One of the conditions which a scheduled bank has to fulfil is that it must have a paid-up capital and reserves amounting to not less than Rs. 5 lakhs. The total number of offices of commercial banks is about 4,200 of which offices of scheduled banks number about 2,700.

IMPERIAL BANK

Among the scheduled banks, the Imperial Bank of India plays a leading role, its deposits being about 1/3rd of the deposits of all the scheduled banks taken together. The Imperial Bank was established in 1921. Even today it functions as a sort of an intermediate Central bank in view of the connections it has established with the smaller banks.

The Imperial Bank together with four other Indian scheduled banks account for nearly 2/3rds of the deposits of all scheduled banks.

Another group among the scheduled banks comprises of the exchange banks which are of foreign origin and whose primary business is to finance foreign trade. Some of these banks have also developed other business on a large scale. On the 30th of May, 1952, 15 such banks were functioning in India with total assets amounting to Rs. 228.33 crores.

The deposits of non-scheduled banks form barely 1/20th of the total deposits of commercial banks.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

In the post-war years co-operative banks have made considerable progress and at the end of 1950, nearly 400 of these co-operative banks had as many as 725 offices, of which more than 250 were situated in centres not served by any other banking company.

At the end of 1951 co-operative banks had deposits of Rs. 100 crores and had extended credit to the extent of Rs. 73 crores. In comparison, the deposits of non-scheduled banks amounted to Rs. 69 crores and their advances to Rs 46 crores

For long-term finance there are land mortgage banks.

BANK ADVANCES

An analysis of the loans and advances made by the various banks show that the advances are mainly to Commerce followed by industry. A small portion is also for personal and professional purposes. Productive credit to agriculture is remarkably small being about 2 to 3 per cent (about Rs. 15 crores) of the total. In this field however, the co-operative banks are useful.

As regards advances made by non-scheduled banks, while Commerce retains the first position, the advances for personal and professional purposes are much higher than those made towards Industry, which gets only about 1/5th of the total. The advances towards Commerce are about 2/5th of the total while personal and professional purposes account for about 1/3rd of the advances. The bulk of personal loans were granted by the smaller banks against gold and silver ornaments which seems to indicate that they were lending more for consumption purposes than for production.

FIRST EARTHEN DAM IN INDIA

Gangapur Project Will Irrigate 75,000 Acres

ENGINEERS and workers have been working silently and strenuously since February, 1948, near the confluence of the rivers Godavari and Kashyapi at a distance of eight miles from the holy city of Nasik.

They have been working on a Rs. 2.35 crore job which, when completed, will mark a new era in the latest in dam construction—the earthen dam or, as the Americans call it, "rolled fill dam"—in this country and might even influence engineering thought. The work is expected to be completed by June, 1954.

SPEEDY PROGRESS

The earthen dam will have a total length of 12,600 feet. Eighty-five million cubic feet out of the total of 140 million cubic feet of the earth work has been completed. The river gorge has been filled in at present by the construction of an earthen bund of about 60 feet height across the river bed and the monsoon flood of this year has been diverted through a temporary waste weir on the left bank. The final height in the river bed will be 125 ft.

This means that the most difficult part of the work has been successfully and speedily completed against a tight time-schedule. The laying of the foundations and filling of the river gorge is the most responsible part of the job and further progress will now be much more rapid.

WATER FOR MORE CROPS

Two canals will take off directly from the dam on right and left banks of the river. The left bank perennial canal will run a distance of about 53 miles and will bring under irrigation about 65,000 acres of land in the Nasik and Niphad talukas; and the non-perennial Right Bank Canal will run 20 miles and irrigate 10,000 acres, making a total of 75,000 acres of irrigation. The new canal system will also augment the supply to the existing Godavari right and left bank canals, increase the water supply for Nasik city and will probably lend itself at a later date to generation of electricity. The Electric Grid has surveyed and reported on likely sites.

The Godavari canals are mainly instrumental in promoting sugarcane cultivation which depends economically on the gul market. But Gangapur will supply water to an extensive area which is suitable for raising crops like paddy, wheat and other cereals as well as pulses and fruit. As the Central Railway passes through the district and road transport facilities also exist, marketing of the agricultural and garden produce wil be facilitated and the irrigation will bring prosperity and contribute to the solution of the problem of food shortage in the State.

LATEST IN DAMS

The most remarkable feature of this work is that it will be the first full-scale construction of an earthen dam in this country undertaken entirely with the help of heavy earth-moving equipment. Although use of clay has an ancient history and historical relics and monuments even today attest to the success of our builders of historic times, e.g., the earth wall that has borne the brunt of floods of Krishna and Koyna at Karad in Satara district, it is only recently that American engineers have evolved the techniques of earth dam construction. The United States Bureau of Reclamation has handled many jobs of this type. Although a height of 70 feet only had so far been considered safe, several dams now exceed that height, thanks to the progress of soil mechanics and better understanding of soil embankment.

The work has the significance of nation-building activities in full exploitation of our water resources for the ultimate benefit of the agriculturists. Looking to the financial aspect, a return of 3 per cent can be reasonably expected.

HUMBLE POTATO COMES OF AGE

India Leads In World Research

FIRST in successful world research on charcoal rot which affects potato crops, the Central Potato Research Institute at Patna has been able to secure types resistant to this disease.

CHARCOAL ROT of potatoes is caused by a fungus which lives in the soil. Investigations conducted by the Plant Pathologist of the Central Potato Research Institute have shown, that the incidence of the disease can be reduced by harvesting the tubers before conditions become favourable for increased activity of the parasite.

It has been found in actual experiment that harvesting of tubers before the commencement of March, under conditions prevailing in Bihar, has reduced the incidence of the disease to less than ten per cent.

FOOD VALUE

Potato as a food-crop has great value for an over-populated country like India. **Bulk for bulk, the yield is ten times that of any cereal crop.** In terms of output of calories, an acre of potato yields more than double that from a like acre under wheat.

Apart from its starch content, potato is a rich source of Vitamin C and has a little of Vitamin B. A pound of potato is equivalent to 427 calories of energy.

The average consumption of potato in India today is 9 lbs. per capita per annum.

Potato grows in the same climatic conditions as wheat. It grows best under 60 to 80°. It can stand lower temperatures without frost, but it cannot stand higher temperatures. It is a winter crop in the plains.

Today, in India, 500,000 acres are under potato cultivation, and of these 90 per cent are in the plains.

NEW VARIETIES

Breeding varieties that would grow well in areas where no potato was grown earlier have been investigated—and successfully, too, in certain cases. One such instance is at Koilpatti, South of Madura. Exploratory trials in that region this year have been successful. Another variety, evolved by the Institute, has given promising results when tried in Netarhat, a semi-hilly tract in Bihar. It is expected to give a substantial food-crop to the poverty-stricken Adibasis of the region.

This variety matures in forty-five days and gives about 100 maunds per acre.

Potato crops suffer from a disease known in scientific parlance as "bacterial wilt." It is epidemic in parts of Utter Pradesh. It has been found that the parasite causing the disease is transmitted through the agency of the cutting knife!

Research at the Institute revealed that dipping the knives in denatured spirit, easily available to the cultivators, gives complete control over the disease. Here, again, the Central Potato Research Institute was the first to lead in research.

DISEASES

Fungi of certain potato diseases, such as leaf spot and stem canker, have been isolated and named for the first time by the Plant Pathologist at the Central Potato Research Institute. Experiments are now in progress to control these diseases.

In the Botany Section of the Institute, a very large number of foreign commercial varieties and wild relatives of the potato from South America, its original home, have been collected and are under close study. Generally, the imported varieties do not do well under the climatic conditions of the Indian plains. Research, therefore, is centred on incorporating the desirable attributes of the foreign varieties with the local types by methods of hybridisation.

Certain hybrids have been found suitable for Delhi, Punjab and U.P., while others have given good results in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

The manurial and cultural requirements of the local varieties have been studied, and it has been found that nitrogenous manures are very effective, irrespective of the nature of the soil; and when used with organic manure, the yields are very high.

Manuring does not impair the keeping qualities of potatoes. **At 35°F the potato will keep almost indefinitely.**

GIANT POTATO

One of the huge specimens of potatoes evolved at the Central Potato Research Institute, Patna, by selective breeding. The average yield of potato per acre is about 100 to 150 maunds but with better seeds and improved methods of cultivation the yield can be pushed up to 250 maunds per acre.

CONTINUITY OF TAMIL LITERATURE

Cultural And Artistic Trends As Unifying Factors

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"In these days when frontiers marked by physical boundaries are crumbling down, language is the only feature which distinguishes people from people; but it is a frontier which never divides", said Dr. M. Varadarajan, Head of the Department of Tamil Studies, Pachiayappa's College, Madras, inaugurating the four-day Tamil Festival organised by the Bombay Tamil Sangham today.

Dr. Varadarajan said, "while all other possessions arouse the hoarding instinct in men, art is something which the artist is eager to share with others. Material possessions have often led to war, but art has always been a promoter of peace. Art can never lead to exploitation."

In a lucid survey of Tamil literature, Dr. Varadarajan said that "the Tamil literary tradition has been a continuous one for the past 2,000 years. Starting from the Sangham era and right upto the days of Bharati, Tamil bas never lacked great poets."

In conclusion, Dr. Varadarajan stressed the need for unity among Tamils at least in the cultural and artistic sphere whatever might be their differences in political matters.

MISS INDIRA

Miss A. R. Indira who spoke on "The Pangs of Separation" analysed the character of Bharat in Ramayan and said his life was a story of longing to be reunited with Ram. "Separation", she said. "is but another facet of union. Bharat's character is an epitome in self-sacrifice and his is perhaps the most moving character in the epic."

The Tamil Festival is scheduled to last for three more days when Dr. Varadarajan and Miss Indira will speak on various aspects of Tamil life and letters.

Mill Worker Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturdav.

A 22-year-old youth working in a city mill who was returning home late last night was stabbed bv some persons. He has been removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

Malka Babu, the victim was going home after the closure of the second shift of the Shriram Mills where he was employed. As he was walking along Curry Road Bridge at 12 p.m. some persons waylaid and stabbed him with a knife.

After injuring Malka the assailants made good their escape under cover of darkness.

Ex-Official Arrested For Alleged Smuggling

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 27: The police arrested here yesterday a former Platoon Commander of the Special Armed Force under the Excise Act. It is alleged that he was smuggling country liquor from Jubbulpore to Nagpur which is a 'dry' unit.

Thirty-five bottles of liquor were recovered from his possession.

Problem For Housewives

HUGE LOCUST SWARMS OVER BIKANER

BIKANER, Sept. 26, (PTI): A pink locust swarm spread over an area of about twelve square miles flew over the city this evening.

The swarm, which had entered the country from Pakistan early this week near Rajori on the south-west border, overcast the sky for about an hour and flew towards the east. It created a problem for the housewives when the pests flew so low as to fill the first and second storeys of the buildings. Doors and shutters were closed for an hour to ward off the pests.

U K Medical Team For India

LONDON, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): A British medical team will start a special orthopaedic department at the Irwin Hospital New Delhi in October.

The team is to spend two years in the Indian capital. In addition to surgery, the team's duties will include the teaching of undergraduate and post-graduate students.

The team will be led by orthopaedic surgeon Robert Roaf who gave up the posts of orthopaedic surgeon to the Liverpool Royal infirmary and to the Alfer Hay Hospital, Liverpool, in order to go to India.

The team is a part of Britain's contribution to the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

W. GERMAN RELIGIOUS HEAD TO VISIT INDIA

WIESBADEN, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Pastor Martin Nigmoeller, evangelical church-president of Hesse, and West Germany's foremost non-partisan advocate of reconciliation with the East, said here yesterday, he planned to go to India next December and January.

He said he expected to attend there a meeting of the Oecumenic Council of North Indian churches.

IKE HAS A FALL

BUT SAYS 'I AM NOT HURT'

RICHMOND (Virginia), Sept. 27, Mr. Eisenhower, Republican Presidential candidate stumbled to his knees when a temporary platform collapsed here last night.

Mr. Eisenhower rose quickly, dusted his clothes and grinned at the crowd. "I am not hurt" he shouted.

The mishap happened just after he had concluded a speech from a speaker's rostrum and was leaving it.

Mr. Eisenhower declared that he believed "The Korean war was preventable", but added he also believed "given the set of circumstances that came about in 1950, it was inevitable."

Mr. Eisenhower yesterday continued his twelve-day train tour of the traditionally Democratic southern states.

The Democratic candidate Mr. Adlai Stevenson yesterday started on a three-week tour during which he will fly into seventeen States in the West, Middle West and South. Towards the end of October he will campaign in the East.

Kashmir Leader To Tour S. India

BOMBAY, Sept. 27, (H.S.): Pandit Premnath Dogra, President of the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Parishad, who is expected to tour Maharashtra, Karnatak and Tamilnad from next week to explain the Parishad's standpoint over the Kashmir problem before the press and public in all provinces of India and mobilize the public opinion, will arrive in Bombay on Octber 4, it is learnt here today.

PATIALA: The PEPSU Government has declared the textile industry in the State as a public utility service for a period of six months, Gazette Extraordinary of the Government announced on Saturday.

ISSUE OF PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

U.N. Secretary-General To Compile All Provisions

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 27 (PTI).

THE United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities has formally requested the Secretary-General, to compile under one head all the anti-discrimination provisions formulated by the League of Nations and the United Nations, cables the PTI special correspondent.

The resolution on the subject, submitted by Dr. Reza-zada Shafegh of Iran, was adopted by a vote of eight in favour and none against with the experts from Russia and Poland abstaining.

By the same vote the group of experts adopted a proposal of Mr. M. R. Masani (India) placing on record the Sub-Commission's "concern" that the Human Rights Commission should take a stand on the definition of minorities

No action was taken on a resolution of the British expert, Prof. Richard Hiscocks, on the Rights of Minorities to use their languages in judicial procedure and in State-supported schools.

The Russian expert, Mr. A. A. Fomin, while conceding the importance of defining minorities and the use of vernacular tongues, said that if "priority" should be given at all it should be for outlawing racial exclusiveness and incitment to hatred rather than to the framing of definitions.

PEOPLE NOT CONSULTED

Mr. Mani noted that the East African inter-territorial organisation had been established without consultation with the people, and stressed the importance of seeking the opinion of the people before important decisions were taken affecting the territory.

While Mr. Mani did not think that the East African inter-territorial organisation was incompatible with the United Nations charter, he observed "with regret" that these seemed to be an element of racial discrimination regarding salary scales in the High Commissioner's service that conflicted with Article 76 (C) of the Charter.

The other three members of the Committee—Belgium, Brazil and the United States—agreed that the committee should make observations in its report on the points stressed by Mr. Mani. They, however, reserved their rights as to the final wording and form of such observations.

The Committee then took up the Trusteeship Council's observations concerning the administrative union affecting the trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

TANGANYIKA TRUSTEESHIP REPORT

UNITED NATIONS, September 27 (PTI): The General Assembly's Committee on Administrative Unions today concluded its studies of Union problems concerning the trust territory of Tanganyika.

The Committee, which is presided over by Mr. A. D. Mani, of India, decided at his suggestion to make observations in its report to the General Assembly concerning the following matters: The administering authority's duties of consultation with the trusteeship Council and with the people of the territory; the East African inter-territorial organisation; the salary scales in the services of the High Commissioner in East Africa.

The U. N. Secretariat has the observations already in draft form and the Committee will decide upon the final statement at a later stage.

Mr. Mani said the Indian delegation attached special interest to the Trusteeship report on Tanganyika. This was because Tanganyika was the largest Trust territory in the area and also because of the substantial Indian resident population there.

NEW U. N. ASSEMBLY HALL

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): A new twelve million-dollar United Nations General Assembly building, made of materials from many countries, is ready to receive the plenary session of the Assembly beginning on October 14.

The building, 300 feet long is shaped like the wind tunnels used in aircraft research.

The main entrance is entirely of glass and forms a huge window between marble columns while the delegations' entrance is marble canopy of modern design.

In the auditorium, 165 by 115 feet and 75 feet high, there are ten rows of desks covered in green leather and blue upholdstered chairs for 72 delegations.

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

Surat Jari & Weaving Industries

SURAT, Sept. 27, (PTI): The Jari and Weaving Industries of Surat, employing about 30,000 workers, will shortly have an arbitration committee to settle disputes. The committee will consist of representatives of employers and workers.

At the intervention of Mr. Shantilal Shah, Bombay's Labour Minister, who discussed the matter with leading merchants this afternoon, it is learnt that the employers have agreed to give a list of their representatives before "Diwali".

The Labour Minister told the Surat Chamber of Commerce this evening "if you are prepared to take the responsibility on behalf of the employers, I shall be responsible for the workers' side."

97 AFRICANS ARRESTED

Sequel To Raids On European Farms

NAIROBI, Sept. 27, (PTI): Ninetyseven Kikuyu tribesmen were arrested today in the Timau area, north of Mount Kenya in connection with the mass slaughter of cattle and sheep on four European farms in the district.

The total number of maimed and slaughtered cattle is now ascertained at 126 cattle and 200 sheep.

The raiders attacked farms from several directions and beat up African herdsmen guarding the flocks. One herdsman is now dangerously ill in the hospital.

After attacking the heards, the raiders set fire to storehouses a pumphouse and grazing pasture on one farm.

The raid was carried out after a meeting of the Mau Mau, secret society, held recently at which members pledged themselves to attack European farms in the neighbourhood, police headquarters at Nairobi stated today.

NORWEGIAN MINISTER PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

The Minister-designate of Norway to India, Mr. Knut Lykke, presented his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at a special ceremony in Rashtrapati Niwas in Simla on Saturday.

Puja Numbers

The Puja numbers of Bengal newspapers have become an annual feature and have established a 'niche' in festival journalism. Writers of all-India repute contribute to these numbers and analyse the various facets of Indian culture and link them up with modern trends of thought.

Hindustan Standard Puja Annual

In this number, N. Chaudhari starts with the poser whether Durga is purely an Indian or Asiatic goddess. Illustrating his thesis with an old pat painting of Pulinbchari Sen, he goes back to "Anahita," the mother-goddess of the Sumerian age and 'Ashtart', war-goddess of old Egypt, standing on a lion fully armed and compares them with Indian mythic cult and Tantric conception associated with Durga. Though orthodoxy may look askance at his new theories, it is in keeping with the new urge of Asianism that is sweeping the Continent.

A Story Of Sparrows by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is creative literature processed in Ahmednagar prison and can be classed in some respect as a companion volume to "Discovery of India" by Pandit Nehru. The isolation of prison life made the Maulana commune with birds and a wonderful touch of nature made them akin.

There is a vast array of articles on Indian sculpture, architecture, temple lore and music by competent authorities. To pick and choose will be discriminatory. But "Sister Nivedita as I knew her" by Dr. Jadunath Sarkar, "The Judge and the Hangman" by A. K. Basu, "Mexico and India" by Dr. Chatterjee, "Repetition" and "The Proxy" from Rabindranath Tagore's poems form interesting reading. The number is profusely illustrated and sketches by Abanindranath Tagore, Ganganendranath Tagore and Nandalal Bose adorn it.

Amrita Bazar Patrika Puja Number

Patrika Puja Number devotes more attention to problems confronting Free India. "Family Planning" by Dr. Sarkar, "Land Reform in India" by Hare Krushna Mahatab, "Welfare in Industry" by Padmini Sen Gupta, "Choice of Food in India" by Dr. Bose, "Basis of New Town and Country Planning" by A. N. Kerr, "The Wild Sanctuaries of Assam" by M. C. Jacob and "The National Garden of India" by Dr. Biswas turn the searchlight on the crux of issues facing the government and people. Diwan Chaman Lall's article in Signora Evita Peron recalls many incidents which are unknown in India. When Chaman Lall contacted President Peron, his first words were:

"Do not forget, we too are Indians. I ask you to extend an invitation to Gandhi and Nehru to visit us. I promise that no visitor to the Americas will have received a welcome such as they will receive in Argentina."

Evita Peron was no less a lover of India. When Indo-Argentine food negotiations reached a deadlock over the price of jute and Chaman Lall booked his passage home, he went to bid farewell to Signora Peron. She understood the situation in a minute and actively intervened to resolve the deadlock. Among the bill of fare "A Woman's Ways" by J. K. Gupta, "That Shining Patch" by H. Nagasubramaiam, "The Lady in Distress" by K. C. Gupta, and "The Light Fingered Gentry" by Victor Ghose form lighter reading.

"Durga" by Dastidar and sketches by Madan Dutt, R. R. Chowdhury, Parimal Goswami and Saila Chakravarty profusely illustrate the number. Articles by three Governors of States form the highlight of the issue.

—K. A. C.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Asoe Shud 9 2008
Muslim: Moharrum 8 1372
Parsi: Farvardin 27 1322
Sunrise 6-29 a.m.,
Sunset 6-31 p.m.
Hightide 07-10, 18-48
Lowtide —, 14-02.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTI: Under the joint auspices of the Socialist Party and K.M.P.P., a public meeting will be held at Chowpatti at 6 p.m. when Acharya Kripalani, Acharya Narendra Deva, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan and Dr. P. Ghosh will speak.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HOTELS' FEDERATION: Urgent meeting of prominent hotelkeepers of Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad at the office of the Federation, 243 Masjid Bunder at 3 p.m.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATION: Inauguration of Khadi and Gramodyog exhibition organised by Vileparle Congress Committee at Gujrati Mandal Hall 8 a.m. Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister, Bombay will inaugurate the exhibition.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "The greatest of Victories, Message of Dassera" at Jehangir Wadia Building Fort 6-15 p.m.

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGHA: Nadababha celebration at Convocation Hall 5 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Lecture by Miss A. R. Indira on "Pathetic Tamil" at Mysore Association Hall, Matunga 9 a.m. 'Sangham Day' at Podar College 5 p.m.

DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CONFERENCE: Preparatory Committee meeting at 9-30 a.m. at St. Xavier's College First floor.

VIJAYA DASHMI CELEBRATION

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE: Dassera celebration at Sham Bhuwan, Parel 10 a.m. Dr. T. R. Naravane, Deputy Minister, Bombay will preside.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL: will hold celebrations under the presidentship of Mr. S. L. Silam at the School premises at Parel 10-30 a.m.

KALYANI INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE: Dr. V. B. Gandhi M.P. will preside over the celebration at Maheshwar Building Parel 10 a.m.

SHIVAJI SMARAK MANDAL: Mr. S. K. Patil will speak at the Maratha Dassera Sammelan at Shivaji Mandir, Dadar at 5 p.m. Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister Bombay Government will preside.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA: Dassera celebration at Society's Hall 9-30 a.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Dassera celebration at the Association's premises, Vithalbhai Patel Road 5-30 p.m.

POORNIMA MANDAL: will celebrate the day at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan 9-30 a.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Shri Trivikram on: "How Mind is related to Life" Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 P.M.

SEA WING FOR HOME GUARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Home Guards will soon have a Sea Wing corresponding to the Sea Police. This was disclosed by Captain Maneckjee, Commandant of the State Home Guards Force today.

The new scheme would enable the Home Guards to have a separate section which will carry out duties in the harbour and assist the police engaged in harbour duties in their evergrowing task. It is stated that people who have an aptitude for seamanship will be enrolled as members of this section and those who have qualifications will be taken up as officers.

RAINFALL IN S. DECCAN

All India Weather

POONA, Sept. 27 (PTI): Following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, South Deccan (Desh) and Mysore and occurred locally in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West Madhya Pradesh, South Hyderabad and Rayalaseema and at a few stations in Orissa, north-east Madhya Pradesh, North Hyderabad, Coastal Andhradesa and Tamilnad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Rainfall will occur locally in Assam, West Bengal, West Madhya Pradesh, South Deccan (Desh), South Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and at few stations in the rest of north-east India, the Punjab (I), the South Konkan, North Hyderabad, Coastal Andhradesa and Tamilnad.

FORECAST FOR POONA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Development of patches of cumulus in the afternoon, dissipating later: fair to fine weather.

Following is the daily All-India weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from first June 1952 and departure from normal recorded at 8-00 hours IST on Saturday:

Ahmedabad	92	76	0	29.3+	1.3
Allahabad	96	77	0	31.9—	3.3
Baroda	93	73	0	28.6—	4.9
BOMBAY	88	76	0	60.0—	6.6
Calcutta	92	79	0	44.0—	2.5
Lucknow	97	77	0	32.2—	2.7
Madras	97	78	0	7.9—	6.3
New Delhi	88	72	0	16.3—	5.6
Patna	91	79	0	47.3+	7.4
Poona	91	68	0	18.3—	0.9
Rajkot	92	70	0	20.5—	2.7
Sholapur	91	72	0	13.5—	6.2
Surat	94	74	0	25.1—	13.9

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

Hand Press For Filtering Oil On Display

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bullock Ghanis are being worked in Kora Gramodyog Kendra. Generally til oil is pressed. This oil is filtered by a hand press installed in the Industrial Section. The machine can filter about 140 lbs. in three hours.

This can be seen at the Kora Gramodyog Kendra, Borivli, where Agricultural and Village Industries Exhibition is being held.

Lovji Cama Challenge Trophy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The St. Xavier's High School annexed the Lovji Cama Challenge Trophy this year at the tenth inter-school elocution competition held under the presidentship of Shri N. J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University at the Convocation Hall. The Bharda New High School was the runner-up.

In his presidentship address, Shri Nowrojee told the students that he found the standard of the competition to be very high and said that this fact deserved the appreciation of all. Such competitions went a long way in inculcating a sense of courage and enterprise among the younger generation, he added.

As many as 24 schools participated in the competition which is held annually by the Lovji Cama Memorial Committee.

Plea To Allow Use Of Pure Milk In Tea

BOMBAY, Saturday. A deputation of the Bombay Hotels Federation waited upon Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister in charge of the Bombay Government's Milk Scheme at the Bombay Secretariat today. They are said to have told the Minister that it was high time that genuine milk was allowed to be used in tea served in hotels and restaurants.

Failing this they are said to have urged the Minister to allow the skim milk trade to go into private hands and that Government should not keep it as its own monopoly.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 B Malji, G songs, 08-15 Hirabai Barodekar, kh.v.d., 11-45 Dashera, G, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 K R Jadhav, shahnai, 13-40 Orch. and choral music, 17-30 D. R. Nimbargi, Lalita Gauri, 18-10 K R Jadhav, shahnai, 18-30 R K Pathak, multani, 19-00 B Malji, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-30 Bal Gandharva, abhang, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 D R Nimbargi, thumri, 20-45 B Malji, G songs, 21-15 P Narayanswami, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum 22-00 Rape of Lucretia.

VARIATIONS 353m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 K R Jadhav, shahnai, 08-45 Bal Gandharva, abhang, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 R K Pathak, gaud sarang, 12-15 Dashera, M, 12-45 Musical interlude, 13-00 Asha Bhonsale, M songs, 13-30 Jagjeet Kaur, H songs, 13-50 Hirabai Barodekar, jivanpuri, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Asha Bhonsale, M songs, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 Tilak S B Mandal, abhang, 20-15 Asha Bhonsale, M songs, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Bal Gandharva, abhang, 21-00 Jagjeet Kaur, H songs, 21-30 Radio orch., 21-45 National prog. (Delhi relay).

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 T Upadhyay, khayal, 09-00 For children, 18-00 Veena Mehta party, G gurbis, 18-20 Chorus geets G, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Geets (Ahm.), 19-00 T Upadhyay, puria, 19-15 Chorus songs, G. 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Phool chhab (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 Veena Mehta party, garbas, 20-30 Your choice, 20-30 Bharat music: Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 Garbi geets, 21-30 T Upadhyay, jaijaiwanti, 21-45 National prog. (Delhi relay).

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. Music in March time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Programme 6-50 Amateur Hour, Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Facts, 7-30 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-10 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces' all-star bill, 18-00 English mag., 18-45 H Hall's guest night, 19-45 Br. concert hall (C V Stanford), 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety road show.

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

Broadcast Talk In Hindi

The All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast tomorrow (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m., a talk in Hindi entitled "Meri Ajanta Ki Yatra" by Rai Krishna Das, a well-known Hindi writer. The talk can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 61.98 metres).

On the same day at 9-45 p.m. Prof. A. R. Wadia will broadcast in English a review of Volume IV of "Mahatma" by Mr. D. G. Tendulkar. The programme can be heard on Bombay 'A' (244 and 41.44 metres).

Cloth Stolen From Godown

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cloth bales valued at Rs. 11,00 were stolen from a godown at Sheikh Memon Street last night, the Princess Sereet police reported today.

The godown which belonged to Messrs. M. G. Mehta and Co. was broken open by some persons about midnight and the bales were removed in a lorry.

Alleged Plot To Kidnap Foiled

CITY DENTIST ON BAIL

BOMBAY, Saturday: The sensational story of a city dentist, who was enamoured of a pretty nurse and wanted to kidnap her but was trapped by the police when he was trying to force her to become his life's partner, was narrated today, in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Phalton Road police stated that Dr. Shadashiv Laxman Salunkey, a dental practitioner was involved in a clever plan to abduct the nurse.

A conspiracy was alleged to have been hatched between the dentist and an accomplice to lure the young nurse to a lonely spot in the distant Powai Lake area.

Continuing their story the police said that the plan was, however, squealed by the accomplice of the dentist. Following this betrayal, the police who were in the know of the doctor's ruse laid a trap to catch him red-handed.

PLAN FOILED

Accordingly, the nurse was asked to pretend that she was unaware of what was in store for her. As per the plan, the nurse was induced to go to the Powai lake. But, unfortunately for the doctor the nurse was not alone. A little away, in an unsuspected strategic corner, a full strength police party was hiding, and waiting for developments.

Here, according to the police, more than mere romance awaited the nurse. She was, it is alleged, made to sign a document in which she promised to be the doctor's partner for life and also acknowledged that she owed her future husband a sum of Rs. 5,000.

At this stage, the police who had watched what had transpired from their place of hiding, made their appearance and placed the doctor under arrest.

The police told the court this morning, that they recovered from the car used for the purpose of decoying the nurse, a bottle containing chloroform, a sheet of gauze, pads, flex wire and strings. According to the police, this paraphernalia was kept ready to be pressed into use in case the nurse resisted the efforts to make her yield to the doctor's alleged demands.

The Doctor was allowed bail pending investigations by the police.

Charge Of Receiving Stolen Property

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hiralal Chotalal Shah, Manager of a chemical company along with three other city businessmen, Hemraj Vishram Thakkar, Somaji Popat and Valji Mavji were arrested by the Princess Street Police yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen property.

It is stated that 20 bales of cotton cloth belonging to Raghuwanshi Mill which were missing were meant for export. The police got information that the stolen property was stored in the premises of the International Chemical Company. The police visited the place but they did not find any goods there. Later, however, they recovered 10 bales of cloth from a place near Bhendi Bazar. The accused were arrested on suspicion. They were remanded to custody at the Esplanade Police Court today.

BEST Tanker Crashes

BOMBAY, Saturday: A giant BEST petrol-tanker on its way from the Opera House to Grant Road last evening, blew a tyre opposite the Lamington Road Police Station and ran off the road, breaking through the compound wall of the Police Station and injuring a constable inside the compound.

Inter-Religious Convention

Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister, will inaugurate an Inter-Religious Convention aranged under the auspices of the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram at Khar at 3-30 p. m. today (Sunday). The Convention will be addressed among others by Mr. J. S. S. Malelu (Christianity) Prof. M. L. Dar (Islam) Prof. N. K. Bhagwat (Buddhism), Prof. J. P. D'Souza (Fundamentals of Roman Catholic Religion), Mr. Jehangirji C. Chiniwala (Zoroastrianism), Swami Brahmamayananda (Hinduism). Swami Sambhuddhananda will preside.

After Aratrik at 7-30 p. m., there be a musical entertainment programme from 8-30 p m. when prominent artists including Pannalal Ghosh (flute), Bahadur Khan (Sarode), Nikhil Ghosh (tabla), Geeta Roy (vocal) will take part.

Sir Stephen Homes Calls On Chief Minister

BOMBAY, Saturday: Sir Stephen Homes, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relation Department, U. K. called on Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, at his residence of Malabar Hill, today.

Sir Stephen was accompanied by his wife and daughter and Mr. G. Kimber, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, and Ministers of the Bombay Government were present on the occasion.

Mr. Morarji Desai's Tour

Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, will leave for Bajipura, District Surat, on September 29 and will return to Bombay on October 1.

The Chief Minister will leave Bombay for Manmad on October 2. He will visit Ravalgaon and Nasik the same day and return to Bombay on October 3.

MICA INDUSTRY AND ITS PROBLEMS

SEVERAL serious problems confronting the Indian mica industry will come up for discussion at the meeting of the Mica Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Government of India to be held in Calcutta on September 30. Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya, Deputy Minister for N.R.S.R. will open the discussions.

India has received a unique bounty from nature in mica, for she produces 80 per cent of the world supply of this mineral. Within the country, 80 per cent of the supply comes from Bihar State, where the principal mining centres are the Hazaribagh, Gaya and Monghyr districts. Other mica centres are Rajasthan and the Nellore district of Madras.

What gives importance to mica is the fact that it is the only mineral in nature which combines many important properties: transparency; breakability into thin films even upto one-ten-thousandth of an inch; flexibility; elasticity; resistance to heat and electricity. By virtue of these properties this multi-purpose mineral has over 30 different uses.

SOME USES OF MICA

The electrical industry finds the largest use for mica. The use in the automobile industry is also considerable: with one's naked eye one may not be able to see it, but mica is there all right—in ignition coils, in voltage regulators, in generators and in starter motors. Even in the horn of your car mica plays a part.

High power motors, used in aeroplanes, have been made possible by spark plugs in which mica is the insulating medium. The highest quality mica is used in television as a filter. Roughly, eight pounds of mica are needed for every kilowatt of power used in a radio station. Tanks and trucks use mica. Fighter planes, too, need mica. And, of course, in the radar mica plays its important role.

The United States of America take the major portion of India's output. Great Britain is another large importer.

GEORGE SANTAYANA DEAD

Wafd Decides To Defy Naguib

DECISION NOT TO DROP NAHAS

CAIRO, September 27 (PTI).

MUSTAFA NAHAS will retain leadership of the Wafd Party it was officially announced today.

Egypt's Wafd Party will not file an application for registration under the new law for reforming political parties so long as Soliman Hafez is Minister of the Interior, it was announced tonight.

The announcement came from the home of Mustafa el Nahas, veteran Wafdist leader and former Prime Minister.

The United Press of America adds:—

The defiance of Naguib—tantamount to a declaration of open political warfare—climaxed the week-long Wafd agitation against the Premier. It came at the end of a two-and-a-half-hour Wafd Constituent Committee session held at Nahas' Cairo home to consider party reaction to Naguib's demand to oust Nahas from the Wafd leadership and conform to the Government's political reforms laws.

The next move is now up to Naguib. Almost all other political parties except the Wafd already have obeyed the General's order to rit themselves of leaderships he regarded as corrupt and make public statements of their political aims and administration and party finances.

The only step taken so far by Naguib was to confer earlier this week with his Interior Minister Soliman Hafez and top army leaders while the Wafd rallied for resistance throughout Egypt behind the slogan "No Wafd without Nahas."

Junior leader of the Wafd, Badel Salam Fahmy Gomaa, once listed as possible successor to Nahas, announced at the end of the meeting of the Constituent Committee that the decision was unanimous. He said a formal announcement would be issued later today (about 16-00 GMT).

Gomaa's announcement was followed by a declaration by another Wafd big wig, Ibrahim Farag, to an excited crowd of supporters teeming around Nahas' house: "No Wafdist in Egypt would accept Nahas' withdrawal from the party leadership."

Nahas himself appeared later before the throng and said: "When the Wafd's unanimous decision is released tonight it will give you perfect satisfaction. My confidence in God and the Egyptian people has always strengthened me against imperialist defeatists....."

The assembled Wafd youths gave cheer after cheer to their aged and embattled leader and renewed their cries: "No leader but Nahas."

Today may prove to be the most critical in the Wafd's 25-year term of Nahas' leadership. Naguib's political reform law which the Wafd is defying carries a penalty for violation of possible disbandment of the party concerned and seizure of its funds. The Wafd already has deposited about 100,000 Egyptian pounds in the Egypt State Misr Bank.

CHARGE AGAINST NAHAS

'Akhbar el Yom' (news of the day) published what its editor, Mr. Mustafa Amin, described as the full text of telephone conversations between Madame Nahas, in Europe, and her husband here after he flew to Cairo from holiday in Switzerland, to greet Gen. Naguib as Egypt's "saviour."

'Akhbar el Yom' said, these calls, tapped and recorded under Martial Law regulations, would be submitted as evidence of:

1. Nahas' "non-eligibility" to belong to the Wafd or any political party under the new law.

2. To prove that Madame Nahas reached agreement with Prince Mohamed Aly (ex-King Farouk's cousin and heir until the birth of Prince, now King Ahmed Fuad) that he would be supported for membership of the Regency Council in return for services to be rendered to the Wafd after his appointment.

The Prince is now in Lausanne for medical treatment.

Rita Drops Divorce Proceedings

PARIS, Sept. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Rita Hayworth said here today she was dropping divorce proceedings against Aly Khan "for the present".

Asked whether she might resume proceedings in the future she smiled and said "I do not know".

Looking happy and confident she and Prince Aly Khan posed for photographers sitting side by side on a sofa in their home in the exclusive Paris suburb of Neuilly.

The actress said she planned to stay in Europe till February, when she would return to Hollywood to make a new film.

PARIS, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): France will help the Tunisian Treasury to meet necessary expenses in the next few weeks but will instruct her Resident General Count Jean D Hauteclocque to urge the Tunisian Government to make new economies it was announced here last night.

Philosopher And Poet

89-YEAR-OLD VETERAN PASSES AWAY AT CONVENT

ROME, Sept. 27 (UPA).

SPANISH philosopher and poet George Santayana who was educated at Harvard University and wrote all his prolific works in English died in a convent here last night.

Eighty-nine-year-old Santayana, best known for his novel "The Last Puritan," died alone in his single room at the Convent of Blue Sisters of San Stefano. This quiet room has been his home since the outbreak of World War II.

Santayana had been in fairly good health for a man of his years until two weeks ago. Then he suffered stomach hemorrhage. His physician, Dr. Luigi Sabbatucci, diagnosed it as cancer of the stomach. Since then the world famed philosopher's health declined rapidly.

He will be buried in Rome where he spent most of the past 25 years.

The one-time Harvard Professor was alert and clear minded despite his age. He showed keen interest in world problems but last year—at 88—said he lacked the answers to world problems he had 50 years ago.

In his last published book "Dominations and Powers" published in 1951, the philosopher said the United States was not ready for world rule. In the same year he advised the United States to stop wasting its youth in the "folly" of defending Europe which he considered "already a wreck."

Submarines Off Celebes?

DJAKARTA, Sept. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Unidentified submarines have been sighted off the south coast of Celebes for the second time in recent weeks, reports from Macassar—the island capital—said today.

Authorities said, the reports were being "thoroughly investigated".

Local fishermen and others in the Djeneponto and Bira districts reported seeing sumbarines about a mile offshore many times in daytime and evening in the first half of this month.

They said, they clearly heard the engines running.

Total Naval Blockade Of Korean Coast

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (UPA).

THE United States Navy slapped a total blockade on the entire Korean coast on Saturday and ordered its warships to patrol within gun range of Soviet and Red Chinese coasts. The new orders will send American warships within 12 miles of Russian and Manchurian shores—closer to Soviet territory than they ever operated before.

General Mark Clark who announced the creation of a new "sea defence zone" on his return from a series of secret top-level conferences with his operations chiefs in Korea warned that any ship entering the forbidden waters would be subject to search regardless of nationality.

The terms of the strongly worded United Nations directive would apply to Russian craft attempting to operate off the Communist-held North Korean coast.

General Clark said the blockade was ordered because enemy agents had been landed on the Korean shore from small boats. Some, he said, had been put ashore at the riotous prison island of Koji and other Allied prison centres with instructions from North Korean leaders to foment new disorders.

The new blockade zone runs from the prisoners of war islands off Korea's southern tip all the way up both east and west coasts to the very doorstep of Russia and Red China.

S. KOREANS PROTEST

PUSAN, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): More than two thousand South Koreans today held a protest meeting in one of Pusan's squares against Japan's sending fishing and patrol craft near the Korean coast.

Demonstrators carried large placards saying, "Down with Japanese Aggression" and resolutions were passed requesting the United Nations command and the President of the United States to restrict "Japanese aggressive actions."

Last Monday the South Korean Minister of Justice Suh Sang Hwan warned Japan to keep her fishing boats and patrol vessels away from Korean fishing waters or bear all responsibilities arising from the "invasion of Japanese vessels."

PRAJA—SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE

Seats Kept Vacant To Attract Other Groups

BOMBAY Saturday.

THE newly-formed Praja Socialist Party at its "in-camera" meeting today elected its 22-member National Executive with Mr. J. B. Kripalani as Chairman and Mr. Asoka Mehta as the General Secretary

The actual Executive consists of 25 members, but three seats are kept vacant for the present as the leaders of the new party feel that the merger is likely to spread further to minor political groups and parties in the country in the near future. The three vacancies will be filled in later in the light of the situation that may arise hereafter.

HEADQUARTERS IN BOMBAY

Mr. Madhu Limaye, Mr. Prem Bhasin and Mr. Pratap Shah are appointed Joint Secretaries. The headquarters of the new party will be in Bombay, till a final decision is taken in the matter. The new Executive will meet for the first time tomorrow to discuss various matters of organisational importance.

At today's talks the question of the membership of the party was discussed at length. It is understood that some of the members favoured restricted membership while other expressed themselves in favour of the mass membership. Ultimately, the conference decided in favour of having a system of mass membership. This means that any one who subscribes to the objectives, principles and programme of the Party can become its member.

MEMBERSHIP FEE

With regard to the membership fee it was suggested by some of those present that the annual fee should be at least Re. 1. It was argued that that way alone they could have enough finance to carry on the work of the party. Others contended that India being a poor country, the fee should be kept as low as four annas or eight annas at the most. Ultimately it was decided to refer the question to the Executive for final decision.

PRAKASAM'S VIEW

The meeting also discussed various community development projects, and it was decided that on all these problems the attitude of the party should be formulated by the National Executive.

Speaking at today's informal meeting Mr. T. Prakasam of Madras is said to have expressed the hope that the merger would help them to develop the power of resistance so badly needed to surmount the various difficulties and obstacles that obstructed their path.

Mr. Prakasam is understood to have highly commended the work the defunct Socialist Party and the "genuine effort made by it to move forward in spite of the people's apathy."

Mr. J. B. Kripalani in the course of his presidential remarks expressed satisfaction at the fact that there had been full agreement in evolving basic principles. He added that the mood of the people was one of cynicism, and in order to bring them out of that mood he felt that "even wrong action would be better than inaction."

SCHEDULED CASTES

Later, at a press conference Mr. Asoka in reply to a question said that all the talks that he had with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the past about forming what he called a "Federal Party," would be renewed. He added that at present he could not say whether the Scheduled Castes Federation would join the new party. All that he could say was that there was maximum goodwill on both the sides.

The following members will constitute the National Executive of the Praja Socialist Party:—

Acharya J. B. Kripalani (Chairman).

Asoka Mehta (General Secretary).

Acharya Narendra Deva, T. Prakasam, Jayaprakash Narayan, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, K. Kelappan, Sucheta Kripalani, Dr. Suresh Bannerjee, Dr. K. B. Menon, Sadiq Ali, Hareshwar Goswami, Mahamaya Prasad, Surendranath Dwivedy, Haladhar Bhuyan, Mahadevsingh, Triloki Singh, Maganlal Bagdi, N. G. Goray, Thakur Pyarelal Singh and Purushottam Trikamdas.

Attitude Towards U. D. F.

At tomorrow's meeting, the executive of the new party is expected to take up the question of United Democratic Front in Madras and decide the attitude of the party towards the Front.

The executive may, according to informed quarters, lay down a clear cut policy, which was demanded by several Socialist speakers today. They had said that the UDF issue might become a "dangerous obstacle" to the unity of the party.

The issue of a new flag was also left to the executive. A general convention of the new party might be held in March or April next year.

For Common T.U. Policy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Praja Socialist Party, said here today he would shortly convene a conference of leading Trade Unionists of the now dissolved KMPP and the Socialist Party to formulate a new labour policy for the party.

The conference, he said, would discuss ways and means of bringing together all Trade Union movements now controlled by the Socialist-led Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the Labour Wing of the KMPP.

Students Clash With Police

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Two hundred Japanese University students clashed with police of conscription, University scription rally in the grounds of Tokyo University today.

Though the Government has not so far mentioned the possibility of conscripttion, University students have interpreted nationwide registeration recently ordered by the Government as a move towards it.

VERDICT ON M. P. STRIKE ON MONDAY

NAGPUR, Sept. 27 (PTI): The Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Tribunal, Mr. G. P. Bhutt, will announce on Monday, September 29, his decision on the question of legality of the proposed General Strike in State textile mills from October 1.

The strike has been called by the non-recognised unions affiliated to the M.P. Textile Workers' Federation. The State Government referred the question of its legality to the Tribunal under Section 40 of the C.P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act 1947.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 27, (PTI): Guerilla activity in Malaya has dropped to the 1949 level, it was disclosed here today.

Nehru Hits At Mulki Maniacs

WANTED FIRST RATE MEN FOR OFFICE

Defends Centre's Policy On Osmania University

HYDERABAD (Dn.) September 27 (PTI)

PRIME Minister Nehru told a gathering of students here tonight to pitch their ambitions high--to touch the sky and win the stars. He told them that their ambition should not be limited to becoming clerks or deputy collectors.

The Prime Minister who arrived at the meeting late apologised to the gathering and said that it was physically impossible for him to keep up to time, when a crowded programme had to be gone through and departure from it was necessitated by cirsumstances.

At the outset he said he wished to reply to the questions of "Mulki" and "non-Mulki" and the transfer of the Osmania University to the Centre to which reference had been made in a memorandum presented to him by the student organisation here two days ago.

STUDENT MEMORANDUM

He said he was asked by the student association to read the memorandum carefully. He was not exhilirated by reading it, he added.

He asked them to apply their mind to more important things than trivial ones, especially as they were young men and women on the threshold of life and had to shoulder great responsibilities.

It was patent, he said that people of a particular state or province should normally be employed in that state. But that should not be at the cost of efficiency, he added.

Personally, he said, he would prefer first-rate men from outside rather than second rate men from inside in the interests of high standard and efficiency.

He was against lowering the standard as by doing so. He said "we would go down as a nation."

Secondly, he said in the interests of widening knowledge and experience there should be exchange in the services of one state and another. He would like to see Hyderabadis employed in other states and vice versa.

EXCHANGE IN SERVICES

The Prime Minister said if he had to choose a man for service in the Government of India, he would be tempted to choose not the one who had experience of only one state but one who had experience of more than one state.

The difficulty in Hyderabad, he said was that four years ago after the police action, owing to a number of reasons, several people from outside had to be drafted to Hyderabad service. It was under extraordinary circumstances and exigencies of the situation, he said.

NOT IN ISOLATION

The Prime Minister said that the situation in Hyderabad should not be viewed in isolation. It should be viewed in its real perspective and All India Context. The biggest problem of India was employment for millions of its population. It was a broad question affecting the whole future economic plan.

The unemployment problem was not going to be solved by providing jobs for a few in Government services here or there, he said. It was also not possible to absorb all in Government services.

In advanced countries, the Prime Minister said, people normally did not think of Government service as there were other avenues and brilliant people preferred them.

There were today two kinds of (Continued on page 17)

Mammoth Reception

NEHRU PRESENTED WITH SILVER SWORD

Prime Minister Nehru said here today that police action in Hyderabad State was not to conquer the State, but to help the people to free themselves from the autocratic rule.

He was addressing a public meeting. More than a lakh of people, including a large number of peasants from neighbouring villages attended the meeting.

Mr. Nehru who came by car from Latur late last night was accorded a rousing reception on his arrival. He was accompanied by the State's Chief Minister Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, and the President of the Pradesh Congress Committee Swami Ramanand Thirth and the State Counsellor Mr. M. K. Vellodi.

HUGE CROWDS

All villages along the 150-mile route gave warm welcome to the Prime Minister. The villages were gaily decorated and peasants, who had come on foot, on horses and camels, waited on the roadside to see their beloved leader and Prime Minister Mr. Nehru. They shouted "Nehru-ki-jai", as he drove past them.

In some villages women spectators outnumbered men and they offered "harthi".

Mr. Nehru often got down from his car and at some villages walked a few yards along with the villagers and accepted their garlands.

He also addressed a few wayside meetings for few minutes.

He addressed huge gatherings at Omerga where he was received by Mr. Phoolchand Gandhi, Hyderabad's Health Minister.

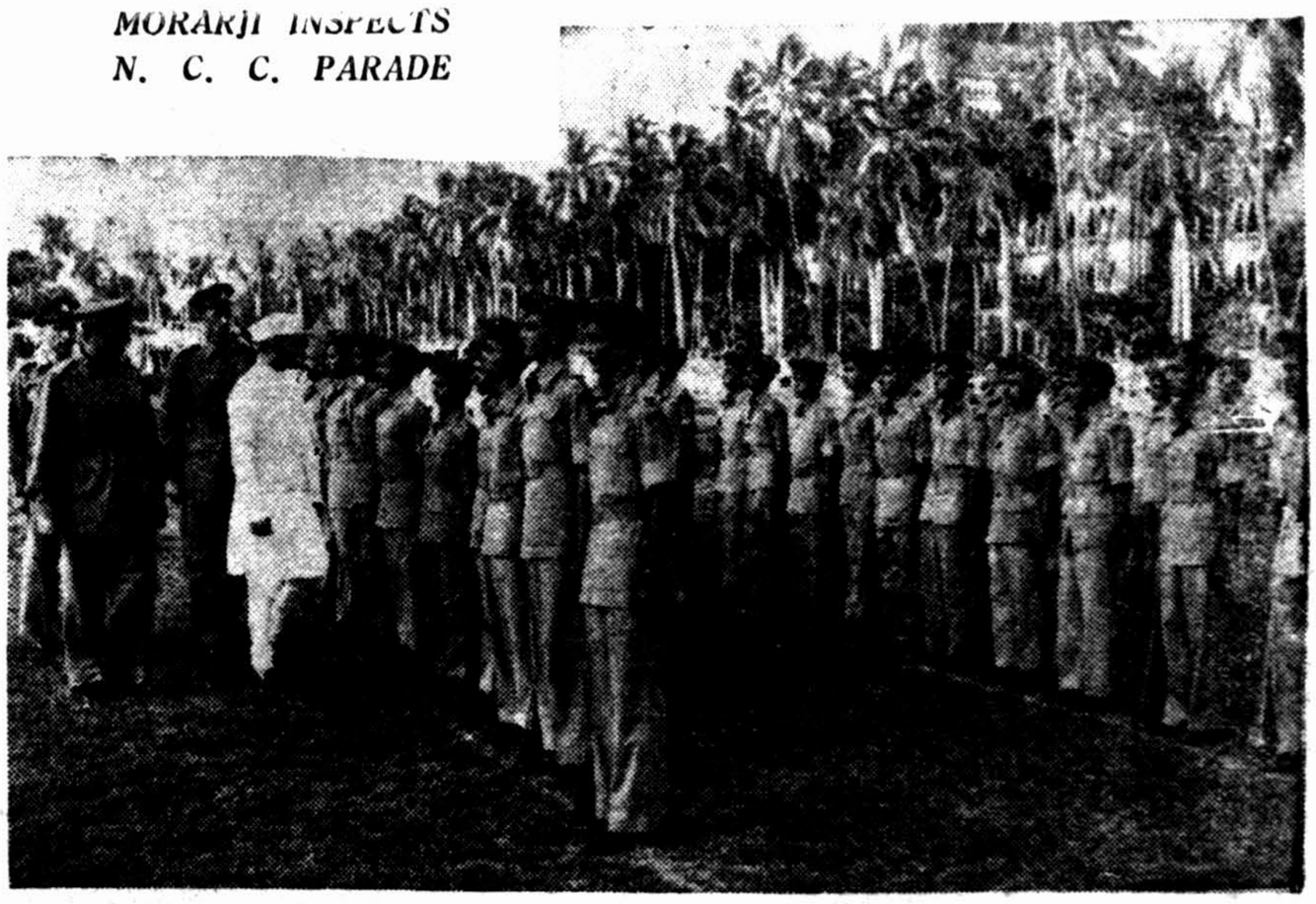
At Tuljapur, he visited a temple where he was presented with a silver sword.

Shivaji is stated to have offered worship in this temple.

Prime Minister Nehru made the huge gathering that had assembled to hear him at the students meeting this evening roar with laughter when he exclaimed during the course of his speech, "are you competing with me," when a section of the crowd created some noise.

Earlier, he created another ripple of laughter when looking at the vast crowd he said that he saw more elderly persons in it than students and remarked he could ignore them.

MORARJI INSPECTS N. C. C. PARADE



One thousand boys representing various branches and services of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the National Cadet Corps of Bombay circle took part in an impressive Ceremonial Parade at Oval in connection with the first N.C.C. Week in Bombay. Picture shows Shree Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, inspecting the parade.

Ceremonial Parade Of N.C.C. Cadets

MOCK BATTLE AT OVAL

Chief Minister Takes Salute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. MORARJI DESAI, Bombay's Chief Minister, told N. C. C. cadets at a ceremonial parade held at the Oval this evening that it was their duty to help make the nation strong.

Stressing the need for physical education Mr. Desai said that this was the period in which they should develop their bodies.

Exactly at 5-30 p.m., about a thousand boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen drawn from the Army, Navy and Air Force of the Senior and Junior divisions of the National Cadet Corps, smartly presented arms, as Bombay's Chief Minister mounted the dais to take the salute.

He then inspected the men who were drawn up over a distance of about half a mile and appeared pleased with their youthful soldierly appearance.

The men then marched past the Chief Minister, the khaki-clad infantry leading, followed by the air force in their bluish-grey head dress, medical personnel, the Engineers, Artillery, the Navy in their spotless white uniforms, and last but not the least, the schoolboys of the Junior division.

A P. T. display by the Infantry and Naval arms and a mock battle staged by the 1st Bombay Battalion and the 2nd Bombay Battery brought to a close an evening of armed might presented by the youth of the State.

Present among the large gathering were Ministers of the Bombay Government, Mr. R. A. Podar, Sheriff of Bombay and high ranking army, navy and air force officers.

Azad Kashmir Invited

Pak Muslim League To Meet At Dacca

DACCA, Sept. 27 (UPI): It is reliably understood that the leaders of the Azad Kashmir movement have been invited to attend the forthcoming Dacca session of the All-Pakistan Muslim League Council.

Mr. Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, is expected to address the Council. He will explain to the Councillors the present Kashmir policy of the Pakistan Government.

KASHMIR DEBATE ON OCTOBER 7

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (PTI): Tuesday, October 7, was considered to be the likeliest date the Security Council would be called to consider Dr. Frank Graham's fourth report on his negotiations to break Kashmir demilitarisation deadlock.

As the report was submitted to the Council and to the Governments of India and Pakistan on September 23, all concerned would thus have had a fortnight to study the report and at least five working days would be available before the meeting of the Council to discuss the report thoroughly, if it so desired.

Plea For Merger Of Uneconomic Mills

BOMBAY, Sept. 27 (PTI).

THE Executive Committee of the All-India Federation of Textile Unions at its meeting here today requested the Central Government to prevail upon the millowners to "merge or amalgamate at least some of the small, uneconomic and inefficiently managed mills into corporations."

It requested that these corporations should own, control and manage all spindles and looms of the amalgamated units. "Such a step alone can solve the problems of reduction in the cost of production, as well as of rehabilitation" it added.

The Committee advocated this step, as, according to it, "the conditions in the textile industry of India were deteriorating causing a grave concern."

"Indian cotton textile industry is in a double crisis. In its traditional Indian markets, it has to face serious Japanese competition. In the home market stocks of cloth and yarn are accumulating when consumers are not getting cloth and handloom weavers are not getting yarn. This situation has arisen because the purchasing power of the people has gone down," it added.

MAULANA AZAD CALLS ON THE NIZAM

HYDERABAD, Sept. 27 (PTI): India's Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad today called on the Nizam, the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad. The Maulana spent about twenty minutes with the Nizam in cordial talk.

LIONS DRIVE OUT VILLAGERS

NAINITAL, Sept. 27 (H.S.): A number of villages in South Eastern part of Chaugar in this district are presenting a deserted appearance due to havoc caused by the lions that have been attacking villages and their cattle in broad daylight, according to a message received here.

These lions, said to be five in number, have entered villages from neighbouring forests. They are reported to have so far taken a toll of six human beings besides injuring many others.

About 100 cattle heads are also reported to have been killed by the lions. Message adds that frightened by the lion menace the villagers have started evacuating their villages and those left in the villages are confined to their homes.

GREAT MAN—MAN OF PEACE

Naguib's Tributes To Radhakrishnan

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): India's Vice-President Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, today had a thirty-minute informal talk with Premier Mohammed Naguib today.

Premier Naguib told reporters the "distinguished Indian visitor" had expressed his confidence in the success of the "new movement in Egypt because it was inspired by idealism and selfless service of people".

He described Dr. Radhakrishnan who called at the Presidency Council as "great man—a man of peace and the highest ideals."

Dr. Radhakrishnan, accompanied by the Indian Ambassador, Sardar K. M. Panikkar, today also called on the Egyptian Regency Council.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Ahmed Farag Tayeh, will be host to the Indian Vice-President at a banquet this evening.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): A radio recording apparatus set up here to register Britain's first atom weapon test, was reported to have shown "signs of life".

Swing Bridge Wins Chief Event In Tight Finish

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27 (PTI).

The following are today's Calcutta Race results:

THE RUSSELL PLATE (6 Furs.)

NAN DUSKIN 9-1 (Davis) 1; ADMIRAL FOX 8-1 (Adley) 2; CUTI 9-6 (Peacock) 3; THE LAST MINISTREL 8-4 (Thompson) 4.

Won by: 5 ls, 1-1/2 ls, 2 ls in 2 mins. 17-1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 9 for win.

Forecast 991 tickets paid Rs. 44 each.

THE PORTLAND PLATE (7 Furlongs)

BRAVO 9-0 (Rajkumar) 1; WHIRLPOOL 8-4 (Rodrigues) 2; RANG RAO 7-8 (D. Van Dort) 3; NASRULLAH 8-0 (M. Cracknell) 4.

Not run: Grand Chorus.

Won by: Neck, 3ls, 5ls in 1 min. 30 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 60 for win; Rs. 23 and Rs. 10 for places.

THE WEST BENGAL PLATE (1 Mile 3 Furlongs)

TURKESTAN 9-4 (Peacock) 1; MAGIC 9-1 (Morsillo) 2; FOOTRACE 8-10 (Thompson) 3; ADRASTUS 8-1 (Higson) 4.

Not run: Purple Lace.

Won by: 3 4l, 1/2l, 1/2l, in 2 minutes 31-1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 12 for win.

Forecast: 336 tickets at Rs. 73/8 each.

THE JASDAN PLATE (6 Furs.)

BOLD GUARD 7-13 (Rodrigues) 1; GOLDEN HOPE 8-13 (Morsillo) 2; MONTESSA 7-10 (Adley) 3; AAPKE SEVAME 8-13 (Thompson) 4.

Won by: 1l, neck, 2ls, in 1 min. 18-4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 28 for win; Rs. 13 and Rs. 13 for places.

Forecast: 140 tickets at Rs. 141/8 each.

THE BARISA PLATE (5 Furs.)

PARAS MANI 9-4 (Morsillo) 1; VIRGIN QUEEN 9-1 (E. Cracknell) 2; SANEWOR 8-9 (Higso 3; LILLIPUTIAN 9-0 (Thompson) 4.

Not run: Abhi Mannue. Res six ran.

Won by: 2ls, 1-1/2ls in 1 min. 6-2/5th seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 14 for win; Rs. 9 and Rs. 9 for places.

Forecast: 542 tickets at Rs. 42 each.

THE AMATEUR PLATE (1 Mile 1 Furlong)

SHOOKARIYA 10-9 (Mr. Pierson) 1; SALAME MOHABBAT 10-3 (Mr. H. Singh) 2; MANIANA 10-8 (Mr. P. Singh) 3; HARVEST KING 11-10 (Mr. Farmer) 4.

Won by: 1-1/2ls, 4ls, 5ls, in 2 minutes 4-4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 28 for win; Rs. 10 and Rs. 28 for places.

Forecast: 47 tickets at Rs. 450 each.

Treble tote: 17 tickets at Rs. 3991/8 each.

MODEL QUEEN GETS RACE ON OBJECTION

By Our Racing Correspondent

POONA, Saturday.

MAHARAJA OF PARLAKIMEDI'S Swing Bridge scored in today's main attraction in a tight finish from runaway Paper King and fast finishing Zam Zam. The odds-on-favourite, Roadborne chased Paper King from flag-fall and retired to the unremunerative berth on the board.

Happy King, Khade astride won the Navsari Plate by 1-3/4 lengths from Model Queen. When about 50 yards were left to go Khade's mount looked like marching triumphantly but suddenly he cut sharply to the rails and caused interference to Model Queen. Purtu Singh subsequently raised the objection which after a lengthy session was upheld and the race was awarded to Model Queen.

B. R. Patel and Dinshaw Bedwar saddled a double each for their patrons and Kheem Singh alone steered two winners during the proceedings.

The daily double was paid off to 48 punters each of whom collected Rs. 47-8 and the treble had only five solvers. Each ticket returned Rs. 3,767.

RESULTS

THE THANA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja Sir Pratapsinh Gaekwar of Baroda's LOVE'S LEGEND 8-11 P. Khade 1
Mr. V. Daga's SUDERSHAN CHAKRA 9-0 B. Khalil 2
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's TURF MASTER 9-0 Damodar 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's BHAVANI 8-11 Gilmore 4

Not run: Dil Lagi and Pure Gold.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 5 lengths, Head.

Time: 1 minute 5 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 18 and Rs. 12.

Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE KAMSHET PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SHANDANA 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Dinshaw Bhedwar's RUMBITA 9-3 S. Chavan 2
Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 8-8 P. Khade 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's BALLYNAHINCH 8-11 Damodar 4

Not run: Bel Ager, Jawahir, Wet Bob and Star of Mahad.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 0 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE NAVSARI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. Rustomji's MODEL QUEEN 7-11 Purtusingh 1
Mr. and Mrs. Nariman A. Bharucha's HAPPY KING 8-10 P. Khade 2
Mr. Fraidoon Ardeshir Irani's DELHI DURBAR 8-5 Hanumansingh 3
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's ALL-IN-ALL 7-13 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Chandra Vilas, D. Day, Golden Square, Botticelli and Sunlight.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 2 lengths Short head.

Time: 1 minute 46 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 104. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 16 and Rs. 81.

Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE KASARA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SWING BRIDGE 8-1 Gilmore 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 7-7 Antoo 2
Mr. K. M. Shah's ZAM ZAM 7-0 Ghauskhan 3
Mrs. S. Seethai Achi's ROADBORNE 8-8 P Khade 4

Not run: Abbotship.

Won by: Head, Neck, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 30 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 72.

Trainer: F. W. Northmore.

THE SALPA PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

The Thakore Saheb of Lathi's AL MOHALAB 8-11 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. D. F. Karaka's MY LUCKY STAR 8-8 Purtusingh 2
Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's GAY BOY 8-11 S. Chavan 3
Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Nemani's BUCKHURST PARK 9-2 Damodar 4

Not run: Perhaps, Yuvaraj, Mirella, Bachelor Boy, Brindia and Gay Girl.

Won by: 1 length, 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 32 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: A. I. J. Talib.

THE KAMSHET PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. D. N. Khambata's CHILKHAT 8-7 S. Chavan 1
Mr. M. H. Khan's ZAREEN 8-12 Damodar 2
Kumar Chiman Singh's ARRAK 7-13 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. D. P. Pandole's MAGNA CARTA 7-5 Antoo 4

All ran.

Won by: 2 3/4 lengths, 3 lengths 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 57 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 33 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: B. Dinshaw.

THE SALPA PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Doulat Jhamandas' KANIYA KUMARI 8-4 Hanumansingh 1
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib and Kumari Indira Devi Dhanrajgir's CANASTA 8-10 Kheemsingh 2
Dr. Jalal Bazergan's FOWZIA 9-2 Z. K. Khan 3
Mr. and Mrs. Ramzanally's FULL BLUE 9-3 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Star Prince, Bara Mulla, Fizz and Golden Night.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 101. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: K. D. Bhagwagar.

VALLABHBHAI STADIUM GROUND RENT MAY BE REDUCED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of Bombay have stipulated that the ground rent of the plot on which the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium of the National Sports Club of India is situated may be reduced only if the amenities of the stadium were made available to the general public and not reserved exclusively for its life and ordinary members, according to a spokesman of the Bombay Regional Committee of the N.S.C.I.

He told the Press Trust of India here today that the Government of Bombay had demanded the sum of Rs. 1,08,000 as ground rent which was absolutely beyond the means of the N.S.C.I. The stadium was declared open on May 25 last, but its amenities could be placed at the disposal of the members of the N.S.C.I. pending the result of talks with the Government of Bombay for getting the ground rent reduced substantially.

The spokesman stated that, at first, the Bombay Government was quite unwilling to reduce the rent, but had now suggested that in order to get the rent reduced the stadium and its amenities should be of public utility and that its cinder tracks, cycling bowl, tennis courts and swimming pool, etc., should be made available to the common man at a very nominal monthly charge.

The spokesman said that the cinder track and cycling bowl were always intended for the common man but the Bombay Government obviously, did not think that enough. "I do not know," he said, "what the working classes will do with tennis courts in these days when a tennis racket costs more than Rs. 100. However, I think the N.S.C.I. will agree to the Bombay Government's terms in order to see that the stadium is not allowed to lie idle any longer."

Roy Higa Outpointed

TOKYO, Sept. 27, (PTI-Reuter): World flyweight champion Yoshio Shirai of Japan outpointed Roy Higa of Hawaii over ten rounds in a non title fight here tonight.

It was Shirai's first fight since he won the title from Dado Marino (Honolulu) last May.

Aligarh Win

LUCKNOW, Sept. 27, (PTI): Aligarh University won the final of the North Zone Inter-University Football Championship defeating Calcutta by one goal to nil this evening at University Pavilion ground.

Aligarh will now meet Travancore, the winner of the South Zone in the Inter-Zonal Final of the Inter-Varsity Football championship to be played here on October 2 next.

Mysore Race Acceptors

MYSORE, Sept. 26, (PTI): The following are Acceptances for the First Day of the Mysore races to be held on September 28.

THE TRIAL PLATE (5 1|2 F.): Regal Princess 9-4, Jamshedji Navroz 9-1, Carmen Miranda 9-0, Comic Court 8-9.

THE DESARAJ URS MEMORIAL PLATE DIV. I (7 F): Patakha 9-4, Ruqaiyya 8-13, Princess of Hindustan 8-12, Pine Flower 8-11, Shady Nook 8-10, Chandrabhan 8-8, Motkin 8-8, Cool and Collected 7-10.

THE BRINDAVAN PLATE (6 F.): Halcyon Days 9-4, No entry 9-2, Silver Bell 9-0, Dolly 9-2, Georgie 8-10, New India 8-16, Sabha Al Khair 8-2, Basilian 8-1, Fleet King 7-0, King Cole 7-0.

THE DESARAJ URS MEMORIAL PLATE DIV II (7 F.): Pushpa 9-4, Broken Mask 9-1, Fair Lady 8-10 Royal Express 8-10, Thamanna 8-10, Florida 8-2, Simile 8-1, Fair Gold 7-9, Killarney 7-2.

THE INDIAN UNION PLATE (6 F.): Hidden Bloom 9-4, Bidboro 9-2, Ellamenco 9-0, Burgheley 8-12 Assignment 8-9, Eiromus 8-4, Feana 7-13, Asgalaine 7-13, May's Pet 7-9, Heart Breaker 7-5.

THE LALITHADRI PLATE (6 F.): Gipsy Love 9-4, Balaji 9-4, Golden Memory 9-2, Mrilnayani 8-9, Soljee 8-8, Charming Princess 8-4, Show On 8-2, Joe Louis 8-1, Grey Chance 7-8, My Baby 7-6, Resendra 7-6, Black Wood 7-6, Devi Dayal 7-6.

Vakil Shines In Chess Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dinkar Vakil claimed his point at the end of a very keen struggle in the fourth round of the Junior Division of the Chess Club of India Championship Tournament at Chetana today evening. Dinkar won a piece in the middle-game for two Pawns and obtained a winning position in his game with Veteran Moolchand Tahilramani. He brought a strong attack with his Bishop on the long diagonal for which there was no reply.

The Indian style player Sanwarmal Todi who has never played according to the International rules spurned the Opening theory in his game with Chandrakant Dixit and started a flank attack without preparing for it. Against experts this would have landed him in great difficulties but Dixit did not find himself equal to the situation and was literally swamped in less than twenty moves.

Dinkar Vakil, Bhalchandra Agnihotri and Sanwarmal Todi with three points each are sharing the lead. A triple tie is expected considering their present form.

Agnihotri vs. P. L. Thakkar was not played as the latter gave a walkover.

SUCCESS FOR TUDOR CASTLE

ASCOT, Sept. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Argentine owner Senor R. P. Peracca's Tudor Castle won the Knight's Royal Stakes run over one mile here today.

Mr. A. Dewar's Agitator was second with a photo finish for third place between Kara Tepe and Pharaos.

RUBY SATARAWALLA ENTERS FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

RUBY Satarawalla once again excelled in her women's singles game and beat the seasoned Gool Nasikwalla in the semi-finals of the Cricket Club of India Open Table Tennis Championships where she now meets Enid Bocarro in the final.

Both the women s singles provided very close rallies which were long drawn out.

A. Aaron and A. S. Vakil annexed the junior's doubles title beating Hillel and Pandole in straight game.

M. L. Lulla, A. I. Jacob, S. K. Thackersey, D. P. Somaya, Yatin Vyas, R. Bhandari, O. Dyer and K. Jayant entered the quarter-finals of the men's singles.

Of note was the brilliant fight S. V. Gaokar gave K. Jayant in the fifth round. Gaokar won the first game 21-15, but lost the next at 17 and secured the third at 21-18, only to lose the last two games. Jayant had to fight another stubborn opponent in P. Kumar and won only after a hotly contested encounter.

The results were:—

JUNIOR DOUBLES (Final):—A Aaron and A S Vakil beat M Hillel and D F Pandole 21-13 21-13.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Semi-finals): Miss R Satarawalla beat Mrs. G Nasikwalla 21-13 21-18 21-23 21-15; Miss E. Bocarro beat Miss M Dastur 16-21 21-15 21-14 10-21 21-10.

MEN'S DOUBLES (First round) —K Jayant and R Bhandari beat V R Durg and M I Parker 21-3 21-11.

SECOND ROUND: K Jayant and R Bhandari beat J S Rane and D S Kapur 21-7 21-13 13-21 21-15.

Ruby Satarawalla

MEN'S SINGLES (Fifth round): K Jayant beat S V Gaokar 15-21 21-17 18-21 21-18 21-16.

K. Jayant

SIXTH ROUND: M L Lulla beat D D Valawalkar 18-21 21-18 21-19 22-20; A I Jacob beat B S Khambatta 21-15 21-17 21-18; S K Thackersey beat S L Bajaj 21-14 21-17 21-17; D P Somaya beat D H Kapadia 21-13 21-15 21-16; Y S Vyas beat S V Asher 21-15 21-11 21-18; Jayant beat P Kumar 21-10 21-13 13-21 15-21 21-8; R Bhandari beat S Vaidyanathan 21-16 16-21 21-18 21-14.

LITTLE ROCK, (Arkansas), Sept. 27 (UPI-AFP). The "Brown Bomber" Joe Louis who at the end of his career in the boxing ring was beaten by the new world heavy weight champion Rockey Marciano predicted today that Marciand would have a long reign as champion. Joe Louis said that Marciano was powerful, hit hard and could take punishment.

I.F. A. SHIELD FINAL ENDS IN ANOTHER DRAW

Strange Extra Time Ruling By Referee

Calcutta, Sept 27 (PTI).

RAJASTHAN, playing grand defensive football, held Mohan Bagan to a goalless draw in the replayed I.F.A. Shield final today.

It was a poor encounter. Mohun Bagan were superior and attacked for the greater portion of the game. But poor finishing by their forwards ruined their chances of victory. Also against them was the injury of inside left, Sattar, who left the field for the rest of the game in the 18th minute of play.

With ten men Mohun Bagan, however, continued to enjoy the exchanges, but they just could not break down the rugged Rajasthan defence.

DEFENDERS SHINE

Rajasthan's defenders played great football. They covered, anticipated and cleared first time to save the day. A feature of the game was the brilliant headwork by the defenders of both teams. In this Mohun Bagan's Olympic left back, S. Manna, excelled.

Throughout the game, neither side came very near scoring except Mohun Bagan who were rather unfortunate not to take the lead in first half.

The game commenced on a dull note the play being confined to mid-field. Goalmouth incidents were few and far bewteen. The few chances were usually in favour of Mahun Bagan.

The first goal scoring movement came in the 12th minute. Mohun Bagan's inside left, Sattar, crossed the ball to outside right, Babu, whose first time shot was well saved by Hardev.

GOAL MISSED

In the 23rd minute, Mohun Bagan were awarded a free kick in their own half. Manna booted the ball into the Rajasthan penalty area and Anthony fastened on to the ball and shot straight into the goal. Rajasthan's keeper, Hardev, was beaten hands down. But outside right, Babu, of Mohun Bagan, running in, tried to help the ball in with his head and headed wide. In the very next minute Hardev brought off a brilliant save darting across his goal to punch over Mazumdar's shot.

For the first time in the game Rajasthan became aggressive soon after the commencement of the second half, but they never looked dangerous. All their chances were feeble and the Mohun Bagan defence had no difficulty in clearing.

Despite playing with 4 forwards, Mohun Bagan were more dangerous. But they lacked fire in their movements and failed to pierce the strong Rajasthan defence.

Extra time was ordered by the referee, but a high official of the IFA ran on to the field and after a brief conference the referee ruled that the light was bad. It was only 5 p.m.

TEAMS

MOHUN BAGAN: S. Chatterjee, P. Barua and S. Manna, S. Guha, T. Aao and S. Ghosh, Babu, S. Banerjee, B. Mazumdar, Sattar and J. Anthony.

RAJASTHAN: Hardev, D. Lingam and Ajit Singh, Arokiaswamy, Gurbux Sing and Mahabir, Kannayan, W. Paul, Stewart, Raman and John.

Referee: A. Roy.

'Crossroads', the weekly organ of the Communist Party of India, which was till now published from Madras, began publication at New Delhi on Saturday.

The Hindi weekly of the party, 'Janyug', is already being published from Delhi.

Replay Postponed 'Sine Die'

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27, (PTI): With regard to today's drawn match between Mohan Bagan and Rajasthan in I.F.A. Shield Final, the I.F.A. Tournament Committee tonight decided to postpone the question of replaying the match 'sine die.'

The decision of the I.F.A. Tournament Committee was reached on the receipt of Rajasthan's letter claiming the match on account of no extra time being played.

But the final decision on the replay will, it is learnt, be taken by the I.F.A. governing body, the date of the meeting has not yet been decided.

BOMBAY XI TO MEET BANGALORE POLICE

Exhibition Football At Cooperage Today

BOMBAY, Saturday: The following players have been invited to play for Bombay in an exhibition game against Bangalore Police on Sunday, September 28 at 5-30 p.m. at the Cooperage with a view to select the Bombay State side for the Nationals: Sanjiva, Christopher (goal); Walter, Papen, Poonawalla (Backs); Gabriel D'Costa, Middlecoat, Salvi, Gulabsingh, Nagappa (Halves); Parab, Janki, Sawant, Aziz, Ayoob, Maxie, Saxby, Jayaram.

Navy Beat Hyderabad

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In order to fill the gap, due to Maharashtra failing to turn up at the Cooperage this evening, an exhibition game was played between Indian Navy and Hyderabad Sporting Association, yesterday's losers, which ended in a victory for the former by the odd goal in three.

Hyderabad scored in the initial half through Asghar, but Nicholson equalized in the second period and Raghvan completed the tally from a corner kick.

The Hyderabad side showed good improvement and the Navy were up against a stiff opposition. The exchanges were well balanced.

POONA DISTRICT FOOTBALL

Poona District Football Championship organised by The Poona District Football Association for The Khan Bahadur D. E. Nagarwala Cup will commence from the 18th October.

Entries will be accepted only from teams in Poona District—both Civil and Services. Entries close on the 13th October 1952.

Full particulars can be had from The Hon. Secretary, Poona District Football Association, near Quarter Gate, Nana Peth, Poona 2.

BERLIN: American authorities on Saturday rejected Soviet protest against the "illegal" arrest of three East Berlin railwaymen, who tried to detain a woman worker for "embezzling".

Disappointment At Cooperage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The regular Saturday crowd found disappointment in store for them at the Cooperage this evening when Maharashtra failed to turn up for their Rovers Cup engagement with Indian Navy due to their missing the train at Poona.

The WIFA were informed of this today and the postponed match will be played on October 5 at 4-15 p.m.

Madras Retain Tennis Trophy

MADRAS, Sept. 27 (PTI): Madras retained the John Memorial trophy by winning the doubles match against Mysore in the Inter-Association Tennis final here today. Madras, who had won both singles matches yesterday, today secured the winning lead of 3-0. Two more singles remain to be played tomorrow to complete the programme.

T. K. Ramanathan and R. Krishnan, representing Madras, defeated B. R. Kapanipathy and B. R. Basavaraj of Bangalore 6/4, 2/6, 6/4 and 6/0.

The father and son combination proved too good for the Mysore representatives, but the best player on the court today was young Basavaraj who gave a brilliant display except in the last set when he unaccountably lapsed into several errors.

HOVE (Sussex), Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Miss Stewart, the Ceylon champion last night won the girl's 100 yards free style championship at the British Amateur Swimming Championships here.

WEST INDIES TOUR MAY BE 'OFF'

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27, (PTI): The Board of Cricket Control in India, meeting here on October 6th, may call off the Indian cricket team's projected tour of the West Indies early next year if certain modifications of the tour are not accepted by the West Indies authorities.

Mr. J. C. Mukherjea, President of the Board, said today that modifications suggested were a day's rest for the players during each test match and two days rest before each test.

No reply had as yet been received from the West Indies, and if a reply did not arrive by the time of the meeting of the Board, it would be assumed that the proposals had not been accepted, Mr. Mukherjea added.

The West Indies authorities had earlier informed the Board that the tour might result in a loss of about Rs. 50,000 rather than any profit, but the Board had decided not to let this interfere with the tour.

The only bone of contention at the moment was the modifications of the tour suggested by the Board.

Malaya To Oppose Change In Venue

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 27 (PTI): Malaya will oppose strongly the change in venue for the 1955 Thomas Cup Challenge round as proposed by the International Badminton Federation.

This was decided at a meeting of the Badminton Association of Malaya.

Malaya will also suggest that the Thomas Cup game be played once in two years, instead of three.

Natekar Goes Down Fighting To Seth

BOMBAY, Saturday.

UNIVERSITY champion Nandu Natekar staked his claims as one of India's leading badminton players this evening by extending the country's number two and Thomas Cup player Trilok Nath Seth in both the games of the semi-final round of the Western India Open Championships. The promising Bombay youngster proved himself a worthy opponent of top-seeded Seth, and gave promise of being one of India's potential national champions. The performance of Natekar today surpassed everything else in the evening's programme, and it was only his lack of stamina that prevented him from taking Seth to a third game.

Natekar's tosses matched well with Seth's, and he never made the fatal mistake of tossing in the midcourt. Seth, whose consistency in tosses has stood him in good stead all along, even against the great Devinder, found in Natekar a fitting match. Natekar led from the early stages of the first game, and it took Seth plenty of tact to win from 7-10 position. Natekar, however proved that his performance in the first game was no flash in the pan. He went one better in the second one. Fighting every point to the very bitter end, he ran up a very threatening lead of 10-2, but obviously the effort had taken all his stamina away. He started showing signs of fatigue, and Seth, who looked fresh enough for yet another match, made the younger player chase the shuttle from one corner to the other, and reduced the margin that separated the two, levelling the scores at fourteen. Natekar had a great heart, but unfortunately no stamina, and lost the next three points. He just couldn't stand upto the strain of so heroic a fight.

The cheering that the young player got after the match, although vanquished, was worthy of a victor.

Devinder Mohan met his partner Henry Ferreira in the other semi-final, and won more convincingly than the scores 15-11, 15-6 indicate. He now meets Seth for the second time in twenty days in the final on Monday. Last time the two met was in the final of the Cricket Club of India, when Seth won narrowly.

Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwala and Mrs. Sunder Patwardhan qualified for the final of the women's singles with easy victories over Miss Suman Deodhar and Miss Tehmi Vakil respectively.

The results were:

Men's Singles

SEMI-FINALS: T N Seth beat N M Natekar 15-11, 17-14; Devinder Mohan beat Henry Ferreira 15-11, 15-6.

Women's Singles

SEMI-FINALS: Mrs. S G Patwardhan beat Miss Tehmi Vakil 11-2, 11-1; Mrs. M Lotwala beat Miss Suman Deodhar 11-5, 11-7.

Mixed Doubles

QUARTER-FINALS: G P Shirke and Mrs. N Dixit beat G L Lewis and Mrs. N Lewis 15-4, 15-12; T N Seth and Miss Sushila Rege beat D N Dhongade and Miss S Motiwala 15-11, 15-11; Devinder Mohan and Miss Tehmi Vakil beat H K Talyarkhan and Miss Siloo Vakil 15-5, 15-10; Henry Ferreira and Miss Suman Deodhar beat N M Natekar and Miss Shashi Bhat 15-11, 15-7.

Junior's Singles

SEMI-FINALS: R P Ghiya beat N A Kail 12-15, 15-9, 15-4.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

4-15 p.m. R. Mahadeo vs. S B Jadhav (Professional Final); 5-00 p.m. Mrs. S G Patwardhan and Miss S Deodhar vs. Mrs. N C Lewis and Mrs. M Lotwala (Final); 5-20 p.m. M Guha and G Hemmady vs. H Ferreira and Devinder Mohan (Final); 5-40 p.m. A Marciny vs. S M Velkar (Junior's Semi-Final); 6-00 T N Seth and Miss S Rege vs. G P Shirke and Mrs. N Dixit; 6-20 p.m. H Ferreira and Miss S Deodhar vs. Devinder Mohan and Miss T Vakil (Semi-Finals).

Prince K.O's Baker

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inefficient refereeing of the stellar attraction on the Rangers Novices Boxing Show tonight marred what was otherwise an excellent card and gave Peter Prince, former National welterweight champion, one of the quickest wins of his career.

The "Prince", matched with young H. Baker, rushed out of his corner at the gong and had his opponent in trouble on the ropes. Within a few seconds Baker was helpless and clutching desperately at the top strand to support himself, while Prince was permitted to batter an open, helpless target who, according to the rules, should have been considered down.

The bout terminated when Baker, knocked half through the ropes, crashed to the apron of the ring, falling on the back of his head with a sickening thud that left the large crowd momentarily stunned. It was some time before the beaten boxer was able to leave the ring.

Another ring favourite of yesteryear making his bow after a long absence from the "squared circle" was Bombay's own "Shy" Shirazi. Pitted against Cadet Gaikwad of Nasik, Shirazi conceded height, weight and a beating to his opponent though not without having to extend himself. A last round spurt by "Shy" was responsible for him getting the light.

Among the novices J. Gomes, E. Perry and D. Mackenzie showed sufficient talent to tab them as new faces who should shortly make the grade.

A humorous feature of the programme was the eight-man blindfolded boxing bout in which eight novices with blinds over their eyes were let lose at each other with hilarious results.

Mr. M M Chudasama, Commissioner of Police, presided and distributed certificates to the boxers.

The results in a nutshell:—

Stkr. Thappa (Navy) 125 lb., scored a TKO over A Yarkhan (NNH) 124 lb., the referee stopping the fight in the second round; R Tampal (ZPCHL) 95 lb., lost on points to L Lawrence (Rangers) 100 lb.; B D'Souza (Nat. College) 130 lb., beat K Randella (ZPCHL) 100 lb.; Seaman H S Kunwar (Navy) 123 lb., was outpointed by F Pereira (BEST) 120 lb.; Aubrey Ballantine (CHS) 84 lb., lost on points to Peter Newlands (CHS) 84 lb.; L Mohanlal (BEST) 116 lb., beat P C Jadav (Police) 116 lb., on points. P C Chagan (Police) 113 lb., won on points over A Irani (ZPCHL) 116 lb.; P C Gaikwad (Police) 100 lb., outpointed Kamalkar (Rangers) 107 lb.; P C Powar (Police) 124 lb., was stopped on a TKO by Robin Dennis (Rangers) 121 lb., the referee stopping the bout in the second round; J Gomes (Rangers) 105 lb., beat A Birdie (ZPCHL) 101 lb., on points; O Pinto (Mazagaon Docks) 11a lb., lost to E Perry (Rangers) 112 lb.; D Mackenzie (Rangers) 130 lb., beat D Bruce (St. Peters) 130 lb.; R Judge (Rangers) 143 lb., TKOed E/M Ishmail (Navy) 141 lb.; R Bacon (Rangers) 145 lb., won on points over R Gibson (Rangers) 151 lb.; S Shirazi (Rangers) 122 lb., beat Cadet Gaikwad (PTS Nasik) 126 lb.; P Prince (Rangers) 147 lb., knocked out H Baker (Rangers) 141 lb., in the first round.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-30 p.m. Bombay XI vs. Bangalore Police (Exhibition game).

BADMINTON

Bombay Gymkhana:

4-15 p.m. Western India Championships.

TABLE TENNIS

C. C. I. Court:

4-30 p.m. Men's Singles quarter-finals (first quarter); 5-30 p.m. Women's Singles final followed by Men's Singles quarter-final (second quarter) and 7 p.m. Men's Singles quarter-final (third and fourth quarters) (C.C.I Open Tourney).

Treat New Doctrines On Their Merits

BAJPAI'S ADVICE TO THE YOUTH OF INDIA

POONA, Sept. 27 (PTI).

MR. G. S. BAJPAI, Governor of Bombay, today cautioned the educated youth of the country from attempting to copy new doctrines "without heed either to their intrinsic merits or to the merits of means by which they were accomplished."

The capacity of one's own civilisation to assimilate such doctrines had also to be considered, he said.

Addressing the new Graduates of the Poona University at the Convocation held at Ganeshkhind, the Governor said that the caution was justified when "material wants that affected the body, personal experience or sight of suffering that agonises sensitive souls, frustrated hope or effort make new doctrines seductive because of their novelty and the achievements of others seem models worth copying."

He said "take whatever is good in the new or the old in the experience of other lands but do not scoff at or lightly discard what is good in your own.

"This is not the counsel of conservatism or timid caution but a proven truth of history that innovations alien to the traditions of a people seldom endure and that if they be effected by physical force or violence, time, sooner or later reveals the futility of force and with detached retrospect comes remorse," the Governor stated.

Youth, Mr. Bajpai said, was the "season of revolt." But he warned there was danger in revolt for its own sake and in revolt that was "reckless or destructive" and in action "inspired by motion and uncontrolled by reason."

WHAT IS CULTURE

A major portion of the address of the Governor, who is also the Chancellor of the Poona University, was devoted to the subject of culture.

He said culture was not mere knowledge but perception and appreciation of whatever was beautiful. It was not achieved only by training the mind but by refinement of taste. Since what the cultured person admired was not a personal but social heritage, sociability was part of his culture. A scientist or a philosopher, or one accomplished or even perfect in a branch of knowledge could not be called cultured because of such mastery alone.

Stating that culture was both personal accomplishment and a social virtue, Mr. Bajpai declared it could not be the 'apotheosis of a particular ideology or the virtues, real or imaginary, of a special class or type of society.'

How dull, he asked, would music become if the works of all the recognised masters were prohibited and one could only hear the new symphonies of the rise and onward march of the proletariat. Or again, what a terrible loss would humanity suffer if all literature, except the literature of mass suffering, mass revolution, heroism of and in service of the masses were suppressed. It had been said, he stated, socialism was the 'death of art.' But that 'partisan aphorism' was just as false as the opposite claim that all art that emanated or might emanate from non-Communist society must be discarded as worthless.

"This is no criticism of political or economic doctrines, fervently believed in and resolutely, one had almost said ruthlessly practised, but a plea for tolerance and balanced perspective in a world of impassioned and embattled partisanship," Mr. Bajpai said.

In the Chancellor's opinion, a true University could provide the requisite training and the atmosphere for developing a cultured personality. He said that the Poona University could develop into a centre of learning which paid special attention to the study of Sanskrit and Indian civilization, which formed the core of Indian culture.

Mao Receives India's Envoy

PARIS, Sept. 27 (UPI-AFP): Chairman of the Central Peoples' Government of China, Mao Tse Tung, yesterday received the new Indian Ambassador, Mr. N. Raghavan, who presented him with his credentials on Friday night, the New China News Agency reported. Attending the ceremony were Chinese Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai and top Chinese military and civilian officials including Neh Jung Chen, Chief of General Staff. Mr. Raghavan was accompanied by members of the Indian Embassy in Peking.

Speaking of the good relations between their two countries, the Ambassador said, "In the cultivation of mutual regard and the furtherance of friendship, China and India have many things to give to and take from each other." Pledging to reinforce this co-operation, the Ambassador concluded by wishing peace and prosperity to the Chinese people and Government.

Chairman Mao Tse Tung in his reply referred to the friendly development of relations between the two countries for the last two years and expressed the conviction that "friendly co-operation between our two countries will be promoted and consolidated more and more in our common cause of striving for peace in Asia and the whole world." He wished prosperity of India and her people and the good health of the head of the Indian State.

Illegal Entry Into America

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27 (UPA): William "Big Bill" Lias, the central figure in a dol. 3,000,000 income-tax investigation, was picked up by immigration service agents yesterday on the charge of illegal entry into America.

Lias, against whom the government filed income-tax claims of dol. 3,000,000 following the exposure of his case by Senator John Williams on the Congress floor, will have a hearing "within two or three weeks" when he will be asked to show cause why he should not be deported, the immigration service said.

The government said the millionaire sportsman who owns the race track at Wheeling, West Virginia, and several business centres first entered the United States on August 29, 1909 under the name of Vassilos Lailakos. It said he has never taken out the citizenship papers.

Friends of Lias at Wheeling said he always claimed to be a native of the United States.

Pak High Commissioner In India

KARACHI, Sept. 27 (PTI): Dr. Shuaib Qureshi, Pakistan's former Ambassador to the Soviet Union will leave here on October 4 for New Delhi, to take over as Pakistan's High Commissioner. He will replace Mr. Mohammed Ismail.

Experiment For Future Space Travellers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPA). The struggles of two white mice in a rocket 38 miles above the earth have nearly convinced the Air Force that future space travellers won't mind being weightless if they hang on to their seats.

The Air Force on Friday released movies of two mice and some monkeys which had been taken 200,000 feet into the upper atmosphere last May 22.

It was revealed last March that the Air Force had rocketed monkeys and mice up to an altitude of 80 miles but most of the monkeys at the time had been killed when the parachutes failed to open up and bring down the rocket heads safely to the ground in New Mexico.

Pictures released on Friday, taken within the rocket during the later successful flight, showed the mice struggled wildly in a smooth section of a plastic drum at zero gravity. They floated helplessly, unable to gain foothold. In the adjoining section of the drum with projections, another mouse was able to take a firm hold and stayed calm during the weightless period of his body and did not float.

WALTER SCOTT'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Russia To Publish Special Edition

LONDON, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter)—The 120th anniversary of the Scottish author Sir Walter Scott's death on Sunday will be observed in Russia with a special 75,000 copy edition of his "Rob Roy" by the State Literary Publishers, Moscow Radio reported.

In a talk on Sir Walter, the Radio said the cult of Scott in Russia came after that of Shakespeare and Byron.

Some 49 of Scott's works have been published in the USSR. They have appeared in Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Georgian and the highland background and staunch Scottish nationalism of Scott's novels have appealed in particular to Caucasian readers, the Radio said.

According to Prof. Sophia Zorina of the Central Moscow library, "Ivanhoe," and "the Legend of Montrose" are most often asked for by Russian readers, the Radio reported.

Shakespeare Festival Theatre In America

WESTPORT, (Connecticut), Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): A campaign to raise 522,000 dollars (£186,430 sterling) to establish the American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy has been started here with preliminary gifts and pledges of over 55,000 dollars (£19,650 sterling).

Mr. Lawrence Langer co-administrator of the Theatre Guild and originator of the plan for a Shakespearian Centre in Connecticut, said its purpose would be to restore Shakespeare to American theatre audiences, deprived of his plays owing to high production costs.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES

Drive In Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 27 (PTI): A drive has been launched in the Ratnagiri District to organise co-operative farming societies at suitable places in the district.

About 12,000 acres of Government waste land in Kudal Mahal is proposed to be brought under cultivation on a co-operative basis under a scheme which aims at improving the economic condition of ex-servicemen, persons affected by prohibition and small agriculturists.

A society was recently registered at Piyali village in Kankavali Mahal to undertake cultivation of about hundred acres of land on planned collective basis.

WASHINGTON: President Truman has nominated Mr. Earl Dallam Johnson as Under-Secretary for the Army in succession to Karl Bendethen who resigned. Johnson has been assistant to the Army Secretary since 1950. He is 46.

BATTLE OVER GERM WARFARE CHARGE

LONDON, September 27 (PTI-Reuter).

A FORMER lecturer at leading United States Universities who has just returned from China yesterday upheld the germ warfare charges made by the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson).

Spectacled Cambridge University lecturer, Dr. Joseph Needham who is British born, accused America at a press conference here of directing bacteriological attacks against north Korea and China.

He said: "It may be experimental in the sense of a full-dress rehearsal. The wide variety of methods used indicates that they are trying out all kinds of tricks."

"I would say it is experimental—but on a large scale." He added: "I believe that if U.S. scientists had seen what I have seen, they would have come to the same conclusions."

Dr. Needham who said he had been a member of Britain's Labour Party since his undergraduate days, investigated alleged germ warfare in China with the International Scientific Commission which included scientists from Sweden, France, Italy, Brazil and Russia.

Dr. Needham, scientific adviser to UNESCO said he had not brought back any germ carrying insects because "contamination does not last." But he had seen all the evidence.

The idea of insects being used in germ warfare was fading, he said. Now scientists in China were concerned with germs being strafed from the air.

Captured American airmen had said they had been told in lectures that germs of encephalitis — a rare brain disease — are being used.

It was common knowledge, Dr. Needham maintained, that research on encephalitis had been carried out at camp Maryland in the United States.

He had "positive evidence" there had been germ attacks up to last July. But he did not say what the evidence was.

Rodent Turns Out Russian

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPA). Communist attempts to substantiate their "germ warfare in Korea" claims through the medium of the austere British Museum have boomeranged badly, it was learned yesterday.

A vole — rodent — they had submitted for examination was shown to be of a species found not in the United States but in Russia.

Dr. Terrance Morrison-Scott, an expert in the Natural History Department of the British Museum, was asked in July of this year by M. Montague, British member of the Secretariat of the Red-controlled World Peace Council, to examine the skin and skull of the vole which Montague said had been dropped from an American plane in North Manchuria.

Montague said he secured the little creature in Peiping after a meeting of the "peace movement."

Morrison-Scott declared emphatically the vole was of a "type widely found in Eastern Siberia, Manchuria and China." Its existence was first discovered by Russian Caschenko in 1909.

Acheson Defends Kennan

PRAVDA'S CRITICISM "UNJUSTIFIED"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson, yesterday described as wholly unjustified and improper the criticisms of Mr. George Kennan, United States Ambassador to Moscow, made yesterday in an editorial in the Soviet newspaper 'Pravda'.

The editorial described Mr. Kennan as a "slanderer in the disguise of a diplomat" because he had compared his stay in Moscow, in a conference with newspaper reporters, to the period in 1942 when he was interned in Berlin by the Nazis.

Mr. Acheson said at his weekly press conference that Mr. Kennan's remarks to the reporters recently seemed to him to be a very calm statement on what life was like for Allied diplomats in Moscow.

That was a condition which they all regretted, he said.

Truman Wants Russia To Be A Good Neighbour

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman said today he did not think there would be another world war if the Soviet Union treated its neighbours as the United States acted towards Canada and Latin America.

Mr. Truman made this statement in welcoming to the White House a 70-member delegation from 34 countries concerned with the Point 4 aid to underdeveloped areas. He described the programe as a strong force for world peace.

HALF TON OF GOLD MISSING

TORONTO, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter). GOLD worth a million dollars on the international black market, bound for London airport, was not missed for six hours after being stolen from the airport here, police disclosed yesterday.

Six bars of gold bullion, part of a consignment of ten, were "lost" from a shed here while awaiting shipment to Montreal by air on Wednesday night. It was not missed until the early hours of Thursday, local police were not told until the morning, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police not called until afternoon.

Craze To Send Complaints

Waste Of Government Time, Says Minister

SURAT, Sept. 27 (PTI): "The craze to forward complaints to higher quarters" wasted Government's time and labour, Bombay's Labour Minister Mr. Shantilal Shah told a meeting here.

Giving an instance, the Minister said recently he received a letter from a town in Bombay State on a subject which could have been dealt with at the municipal level. Similar letters had been addressed to the town's Health Officer, the Collector of the District, the Health Minister of the Government of India and to Prime Minister Nehru.

"In a democracy every complaint has to be attended to and here the result was a huge pile of letters forwarded to the town's Health Officer by everyone of the adressee" said the Minister. This resulted in wastage of the time and labour of the Officers concerned which meant wrong use of the tax-payer's money.

Mr. Shah admitted delays occurred sometimes in Government offices but people should help the Officers concerned.

He asked the people not to consider the Collector, the clerk and the Mamlatdar as "separate abstract entities" but to consider them as part of the same Government.

2,600 Acres, 11 Bullocks For Vinoba

ARRAH, Sept. 27 (PTI): Acharya Vinoba Bhave has so far received over 2,600 acres of land, eleven bullocks and eleven ploughs for his Bhoodan Yagna in Shahabad district.

STRASBOURG: The European Consultative Assembly on Friday adopted a recommendation that all member states should ratify the Geneva Convention of 1949 on protection of civilians in time of war. During the debate a proposal was considered to establish a safety zone in Africa to which children could be sent from European war zones.

NEHRU HITS AT MULKI MANIACS

(Continued from page 13)

unemployment in the country, the poor and needy who had no employment and the rich who did not desire to work, he said.

"We have to build up an India by providing more avenues of employment till every person is employed."

He referred to the complaint of granting "Mulki certificates" to non-domiciles of Hyderabad and said that if there was any flaw in the issue of such certificates, it should be looked into.

FAVOUR FROM CENTRE

"But," he said, "I cannot understand this agitation and excitement over the question."

Adverting to the agitation against the Central Government taking over the Osmania University, the Prime Minister said: "Nothing pains me so much that this decision of the Government of India should be criticised." He said he expected a large number of Hyderabadis to congratulate him on the favour the Centre had conferred on them by deciding to convert it into a Central University.

"Do you imagine that the Delhi Government will walk off with the Osmania University by taking it over under their control?" he asked.

"This was extraordinary," he added.

In fact, he said, other older universities had complained against this decision of the Centre as a special favour to Hyderabad. He thought that was the right attitude.

He wanted them to appreciate the Centre's desire to help the Osmania University by converting it into a Central University. They had everything to gain and nothing to lose by that, he said.

He dispelled any misapprehension that students of Hyderabad would be in a disadvantageous position under the new arrangement. He said he would like students of Hyderabad to go to other Universities and students of other States coming over to Hyderabad. Such exchanges, he felt, would widen their vision.

LANGUAGE POLICY

The Prime Minister said that Government of India had proposed that the principal medium of instruction in the Central universities should be Hindi. But he felt it was not possible to put away English immediately.

The Prime Minister asserted that the converting of the Osmania University to a Hindi University did not mean that local languages would be pushed out.

He declared that it was the policy of the Government of India to develop all principal Indian languages.

He advised the students to enlarge their vision. This could be achieved by reading books and getting to know the thoughts of great men and also by travel and coming into contact with people outside. But looking at oneself and admiring oneself, he said, one narrowed down his vision. His biggest education was travelling throughout India. "It was exciting to me to travel rather out of places", he added.

DISCOVERY OF INDIA

He said he proposed to visit next month the north-east frontier of India, Tripura and the tribal regions. "I want to understand my country and the world. Any way, my country is my thought," though he had written "The Discovery of India" the discovery still continued and could never end.

Pattabhi's Plea For Handloomers

NAGPUR, Sept. 27, (H.S.): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, addressing a gathering on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of a Maternity Ward attached to the Pulgaon Cotton Mills Hospital at Pulgaon, about sixty miles from Nagpur, requested the textile mill-owners not to manufacture dhotis and saries in order to give the handloom workers a chance of survival.

The Governor said that in his opinion dhotis and saris of width of 48 to 54 inches should be left to handloom weavers for their rightful existence.

Vinoba's Latest

BUXAR, Sept. 27, (H.S.): Acharya Vinoba Bhave, addressing a prayer meeting here, reiterated that he visualised a picture of a society in which the President and an ordinary labourer would be equal in point of salary.

Peace Conference

9 U.S. Delegates Reach Peking

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (UPA): Nine delegates representing the United States have arrived in Peking for the Peace Conference in the Chinese capital, a Peking broadcast said today.

It said that the American delegates issued a statement upon arrival in which they said they have come to Peking "to speak for the silent but peace-loving American people".

They were quoted as saying that the American people "have high aspirations for enduring friendship with the great Chinese people and their democratic government", adding they would do their utmost to bring back the "true facts" to all Americans.

The American delegation, according to the radio, included John W. Powell, editor of a left-wing magazine in Shanghai and his wife Sylvia Campbell Powell. Others named were engineer Henry Wiltcox and Anita Wiltcox, Edwin Cerny and Isobel Cerney.

Rangoon's Water Pipe Blown Up

REBELS ACTIVE AGAIN

RANGOON, Sept. 27 (PTI): Burmese rebels blew up Rangoon's drinking water pipeline against last night, only four hours after engineers had repaired damage done by saboteurs on Monday.

Last night's blast cut the supply at a point only a few yards from an army guard post near the head of the pipeline at Gyobyu, 42 miles north of Rangoon.

Rangoon Corporation officials said they thought the damage was the most severe ever done to the pipeline which has been cut 12 times.

The Corporation, running short of spare piping, has asked India to speed supplies of pipes to maintain emergency reserves, authorities here said.

New President For Costa Rica

SAN JOSE (Costa Rica) Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): President Ootilio Ulate of Costa Rica resigned last night after a 24--hour Government crisis arising from the resignation of five military and police chiefs.

He has been succeeded by Alberto Oreamuno Flores, one of the two Vice-Presidents and a strong supporter of President Senor Ulate.

The resignation of the five military and police chiefs followed Congress orders for an investigation of charges of aggression by the police.

POONA, Sept. 27, (UPI): Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha today called upon the lawyers to see that they gave the best advice "to vindicate what is right".

Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha, who was speaking as the chief guest at the social gathering of the Poona Bar Association, said, "law is the ultimate arbiter of all contests—between man and man in the civilised society.

NAICKER RELEASED

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress and leader of Natal's first passive resisters, was released from Durban's central gaol today after serving a 30-day sentence for contravention of Railway Apartheid (racial segregation) regulations in Durban on September 2.

ENTERS FOURTH MONTH

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The non-European campaign of defiance against the racial laws of Dr. Daniel Malan's Government today entered its fourth month.

So far 4,460 people have been arrested in 33 centres in South Africa since the non-violent campaign opened on June 26.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO KANDLA

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27: Programme of three days' visit of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, has been announced. Dr. Prasad will arrive in a special plane on 2nd October from Delhi at Bhuj and drive to Bhimsarm village railway station in the afternoon. From there, he will proceed to Gandhidham refugee colony at Kandla and inaugurate Kandla Deesa railway.

On the 3rd October Dr. Prasad will inspect the site of Kandla port and united salt works.

At noon, he will open one school in Adipur. In the evening he will address Anjar people. He will spend the night in Bhuj. On the fourth October local institutions of Cutch will present welcome address at Bhuj. The Cutch Congress will give a garden party. Dr. Prasad will dine with Maharao Shri Madansingh, at Ranjit Villa. Dr. Prasad will fly back to Delhi on 5th morning.

CEYLON TO ISSUE IDENTITY CARDS

To Check Illegal Immigration

COLOMBO, Sept. 27, (PTI): The Ceylon Government have decided to issue everyone of the seven and a half million people in Ceylon and identity card bearing the holder's photograph, usually reliable sources said here today.

Premier Dudley Senanayake is reported to have decided on this step as a measure against illegal immigration into the island.

The Ceylon Government will keep a national register.

West Coast Sailing Ship-Owners Organise

BOMBAY, Sept. 27, (PTI): Shipowners operating shipping under sail on the west coast have formed themselves into an Association called Shri Vahanvati Mahamandal. Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji was elected the president of the Mahamandal at a meeting of the shipowners today.

HANDLOOM WEAVERS' APPEAL TO NEHRU

HYDERABAD, Sept. 27 (PTI): The Hyderabad Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Association, in a memorandum to Prime Minister Nehru suggested that the production of certain varieties of cloth like dhoties and saries should be reserved for handlooms to protect the industry.

The memorandum also demanded that the Central and State Governments should encourage handlooms by using handloom clothes for their requirements.

Giri To Visit Nagpur

NAGPUR, Sept. 27 (UPI): Mr. V. V. Giri, Union Labour Minister, is expected to pay a visit to the city of Nagpur in the third week of October.

It is learnt that Mr. R. S. Ruikar, labour leader, is meeting Mr. Giri during the Union Minister's visit here and will discuss with him various problems relating to labour The question of trade union unity is also likely to figure in the Giri-Ruikar discussions.

29 Lose Their Lives

VOLCANO TAKES TOLL

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Nine scientists and a crew of 22 "almost certainly" lost their lives through the sinking of the survey ship 'Kaiyo Maru' by the erupting Myojin Reef, Maritime authorities said here today.

Reports from near the reef, 200 miles south of here, said today that a lifeboat bearing the name 'Kaiyo Maru' and other easily identifiable parts of the ship had been found.

They were the first signs of the ship since Wednesday when it left with a party bound to study the reef, which sprang out of the sea more than a week ago.

Boats carrying searchers scattered at top speed yesterday when they were nearly swaped in a deadly shower of sulphur from the spluttering volcano.

FOUR DIE IN PLANE CRASH

MADRID, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The crew of four of a Spanish Air Force plane were killed today when it crashed near La Peza, forty miles from Granada—after turning back with engine trouble from a scheduled flight to Palma, Majorca.

Four British Flyers Die

BULAWAYO, Sept. 27 (PTI):—Four British fliers died after three training planes crashed on Thursday in Southern Rhodesia, where the Royal Air Force has a number of flying training schools, it was officially confirmed here today.

Pluck Saves Five

SRINAGAR, Sept. 27 (PTI): Four adults and a child, belonging to a party of pilgrims to the shrine at Khir Bhawani, about 17 miles from here saved themselves from death by jumping out of the car which caught fire says a report received here.

TWO COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN M.B.

Chief Minister To Inaugurate

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Sept. 27.

Two community projects to develop 1200 square miles of land in two blocks in northern and southern Madhya Bharat at a cost of Rupees 130 lakhs will be inaugurated on Gandhi Jayanti day—October 2, by the Chief Minister Mr. Mishrilal Gangwal and Mr. V. V. Dravid, Development Minister. These projects are a part of 55 projects to be launched throughout the country under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement.

The project in northern Madhya Bharat includes 247 villages in Ghatigaon and Pichore tehsils and Badra town. This area has three lakh acres of land of which only half is under cultivation and only 65,000 acres under irrigation. Three-hundred and seven villages in Rajpur and Kasrawad tehsils are included in the project to be launched in southern part of the state. These villages have a population of 150,000. This block has 450,000 acres of land out of which 250,000 is under plough and only 10,000 acres under irrigation. The projects are expected to be completed within five years.

CONGRESS SCORES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 27 (UPI): The Congress has secured 27 out of 40 seats in the City Council the results of which have been announced so far.

Out of the six results of the elections announced today, the Congress secured 2, Independent 1, Madras Labour Union 3, including the two seats reserved for scheduled castes from the Pulianthop and Perambur Barracks divisions. The three successful Madras Labour Union candidates are also sitting councillors. One sitting lady councillor forfeited her deposit. In the Pulianthop Division, the Congress candidate lost his deposit.

STATE OF SIEGE IN EL SALVADOR

GAUTEMALA, (Central America), Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): A state of siege has been established in El Salvador, smallest of the Central American States, according to reports reaching here today.

Some reports declared a press censorship had been imposed for 30 days, but a press correspondent in San Salvador capital of the Republic, sent a message here saying that "the Government has declared a state of siege for a period of 30 days in order to counteract dangerous Communist activities.

"The people of Salvador are unanimously behind the Government in his action", the correspondent added

REDS ROUNDED UP

More than 50 alleged Communists have been imprisoned and arrests are continuing, usually reliable reports said said today.

Ahmedabad Plea For A P.C.C.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27 (UPI): A demand to give the Ahmedabad City Congress Committee the status of a Pradesh Congress Committee has been made by Mr. Ramprasad Contractor, the Secretary of the Committee.

In a resolution to be moved at the ensuing meeting of the Committee on Monday, Mr. Contractor says that Ahmedabad city is an important centre of Gujerat and is next only to Bombay both in importance and its political and business activities. Moreover, its population has increased to over eight lakhs. He therefore, wants that the status of Pradesh Committee should be given to the Ahmedabad City Congress Committee, which now enjoys the status of only a District Congress Committee.

CALCUTTA JURIST FOR PEIPING

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27 (UPA): Calcutta jurist Radha Binod Pal, who cancelled his plans to attend the Buddhist Conference in Japan, may fly on Saturday to Peiping to attend the Peiping Peace Conference as a distinguished invitee.

Pal's passport for Japan was endorsed this afternoon for Red China.

The Peace Conference, scheduled to start on September 25, was postponed for one week for reasons which are not ascertainable.

Britain Goes Off Tea Rationing

LONDON, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Whole-sale tea suppliers are working round the clock in Britain today in preparation for an expended end of tea rationing on October 1.

One of the biggest tea blending firms is aiming at a target of one million pounds weight of tea in stock before Monday to meet rush orders from grocers.

Karachi Markets

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 27: Cotton old crop 289—F 88|89, LSS 83|85, Four F. 81|83. New Crop October delivery Nt. rollers 95|8 to 96, Sawgins 100, Desi Sind 76|77. Market steady for new crop on moderate local support whilst export demand showing little interest. In old crop Cotton Board reported have succeeded selling away about fifty to sixty thousands bales during recent days at rebate prices.

Cottonseeds 8|8, Rapeseeds 34|8 to 36, Gold 85.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p. m. Rs. 1655|57-8.

AMERICAN MARKETS

TWO-SIDED MOVEMENT IN COTTON

Wall Street Quotations Decline

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, (UPA): Cotton became more of a two-sided affair today. Nearby positions remained under the pressure of October liquidation. But far forward positions ran into substantial long-range investment demand.

Foreign and domestic speculative interests accredited buyers of around 15,000 bales in deferred months at the prevailing discount of better than three cents per pound under near months. Nearby months remained under pressure from start to finish. Some technicians thought nearby months headed for a test of the lows of September 18 when December delivery touched 38.61 cents per pound. Penetrations of that point, it was felt, might be a signal for resumption of liquidation.

But other market experts thought buyers should take advantage of any decline toward that level for long-range purchases.

The market opened unchanged to off five points. It eased irregularly until late afternoon when deferred months started to go against the tide. October closed right on the low, trading from 38.78 to 38.68 in the final minute of trading for a loss of 22 points. Other months closed eight lower to 18 points higher. The closing prices included:

	Open.	High	Low	Close
SPOT				39.20
Oct.	38.86	38.88	38.68	38.68
Dec.	38.87	38.89	38.76	38.82
March	38.84	38.86	38.75	38.81
May	38.66	38.69	38.60	38.66
July	38.10	38.15	38.05	38.15
Oct.	35.75	35.90	35.74	35.93
Dec.	35.61	35.79	35.57	35.79
March	35.50	35.50	35.50	35.60

NEW ORLEANS

SPOT				38.30
Oct.	38.82	38.84	38.72	38.75
Dec.	38.84	38.86	38.74	38.82
March	38.81	38.83	38.73	38.81
May	38.66	38.70	38.56	38.70
July	38.05	38.13	38.03	38.13
Oct.	——	35.80	35.70	35.90
Dec.	——	35.74	35.58	35.73
March	——	——	——	35.59

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Prices declined a few cents in moderately active dealing totalling 1,180,000 shares. All departments joined in the modest decline. It was the first time in six sessions that there has been a general ower trend. There was no market news and the minor setback was attributed to lack of incentives plus weekend evening-up.

Of 1,090 issues traded, 457 declined, 320 advanced and 313 were unchanged.

Countering the trend, American Petroleum gained two points following news that 100,000 of its shares were bought for investment. Rails met most realizing. Motors were fractionally lower. Steels were mixed. Oils were mostly lower. Chemicals were mixed.

Kerb trading totalled 280,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was 3,712,000 dollars.

NY TIN & METAL PRICES

On the New York market today the price of spot tin was unchanged at 121¼ cents per pound.

In the forward section, October was quoted at 120.875 cents per pound bid and December at 120.00 cents per pound bid.

Lead was quoted at 15.15-20 cents per pound bid for October and 15.06 cents per pound bid for December.

Zinc was quoted at 13.30 cents per pound bid for October and 13.35 cents per pound bid for December.

U. S. STEEL PRICES RANGE

On the new York market today the price range for US Steel was: High 39-1/8. Low 39. Close 39-1/8.

NEW YORK COPRA PRICE

On the New York market today copra was asked at $152.50 per short ton.

Coconut oil was traded at 11½ cents per pound.

BRAZILIAN CASTORSEEDS

On the New York market today the price of Brazilian castorseeds was $175 per long ton nom., fob Brazil.

Castor oil in bulk was quoted at 21 cents per pound nom.

Castor oil in tank cars was quoted at 11.25 cents per pound.

RUBBER FUTURES

Rubber futures were 20 to 45 lower with no sales reported. The closing prices were:

Oct. 27.00 bid. Nov. 26.75 nom., Dec. 6250 bid., Jan. 26.05 nom., Feb. 25.60 nom., Mar. 25.15 bid. Spot sheets 27.50 nom.

SEED PRICES

The following were seen prices on the New York market today: Soyabeans 11¼ traded, Peanuts 19, Tallow extra 5-3/8. Tallow special 4¾.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market ruled quiet but firmer in tone in line with higher Indian cables.

Malabar quotations were generally unchanged with spot holding around $1.86 per pound, nearby afloats around $1.76 and distant afloats around $1.60-65.

On shipments, September Malabar was held around $1.58 and October at $1.54. Indonesian sellers indicated October lampong shipments between $1.25-26 per pound, cost and freight with local resellers quoting around $1.33 per pound on ex-dock basis.

COTTON TRADING HOURS

NEW YORK, Sept. 26: Effective Monday, September 29, the New York Stock Exchange will open at 15-00 GMT and close at 20-30 GMT.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will open at 15-30 GMT and close at 20-30 GMT. There will be no Saturday sessions for either.

LONDON MARKET

TIN PRICES

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The tin market was firmer today. The turnover was 15 tons, including five for cash. The closings were:

SPOT: buyers 963, sellers 964, business 963.

THREE MONTHS: buyers 952, sellers 953, business 953, 950.

SETTLEMENT: 963.

The tone was quiet in the unofficial afternoon session. The turnover was 20 tons, all forward. The closing prices were:

SPOT: buyers 963, sellers 964, business nil.

THREE MONTHS: buyers 951, sellers 952, business 952.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was quiet. Lanmpong was quoted at 2 sh. 6 d. Muntok was unchanged at 11 sh. sellers and Sarawak was unchanged at 11 sh. 6d.

Malabar spot was unchanged at 1,400 nom. First half October was quoted at 1,195 sellers and October at 1,140 sellers.

RUBBER PRICES

The market was dull. The closings were:

Spot 22, 22-1/4; Novemb er 22, 22-1/4; December 22, 22-1/4; Jan-March 22, 22-1/4, business 22-1/4; April-June 21-3/4, 22, business 22; July-Sept. 22-1/2, 21-3/4, business 21-3/4. CIF: Oct. 22, 22-1/4, business 22-1/8; Nov. 22-1/8, 22-3/8; Dec. 22-1/8, 22-3/8.

ESTATE CREPE: October thick—29 sellers; thin—29, 29-1/4.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

PARIS, Sept. 26 (UPA): On the Paris Bourse today the price of gold today was 501 francs per gram.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

The Bombay Stock Exhange was officially closed for settlement purposes. The General feeling was bearish and privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1650|- to Rs. 1652|8 and Indian Irons at Rs. 24|10.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

The local bullion market was quiet under scattered selling. Increased arrivals are discouraging buyers and there is more disposition to sell on strong markets.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 158|12 and improved at Rs. 158|14 under small buying but declined at Rs. 158|8 on renewed long liquidation. At this level the market steadied and Silver was quoted at Rs. 158|10. Ready Silver was also quoted at Rs. 158|10.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 88|8 and after advancing at Rs. 88|10 declined at Rs. 88|6 but rallied at Rs. 88|8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 89|2 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 61|12.

Later silver declined at Rs. 158/1 but firmed up at Rs. 159/4 on bull support and higher Calcutta advices gold after declining at Rs. 88/6 advanced at Rs. 88/14. Silver arrivals were 33 to 34 Bars and the offtake was 7 to 8 Bars. Gold arrivals and the offtake were equal at 6 to 7 thousand tolas closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	158	12	0
Forward	159	0	0
Ready Gold	89	2	0
Forward	88	12	0

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

The Produce market remained entirely closed as a mark of respect to the death of Seth Virjibhai Dahya.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

120 D Ready Japan	4	7	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	7	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	0	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D Box Sept. Open	760	0	0
150 D Box Sept. High	160	0	0
150 D Box Sept. Low	735	0	0
150 D Box Sept. Close	738	0	0
150 D Box Oct. Open	765	0	0
150 D Box Oct. High	768	0	0
150 D Box Oct. Low	743	0	0
150 D Box Oct. Close	745	0	0
2/40 Staple Sept. Open	676	0	0
2/40 Staple Sept. High	676	0	0
2/40 Staple Sept. Low	666	0	0
2/40 Staple Sept. Close	666	0	0
2/40 Staple Oct. Open	670	0	0
2/40 Staple Oct. High	670	0	0
2/40 Staple Oct. Low	658	0	0
2/40 Staple Oct. Close	658	0	0

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 19th September:

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	15,29,00,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	529,68,88,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	3,39,25,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	314,48,38,000
Cash in India	33,02,42,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	62,42,77,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	12,12,15,000
Money at call and short notice in India	20,45,58,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	306,30,53,000
Advances in India (B)	441,89,30,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	27,34,43,000

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

		Rs	a
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	5
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	6
2¾% Loan 1962	..	91	5
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	8
3 p.c. Loan 1958	..	98	3
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	95	14
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	9
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	89	14
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	7
3 % Loan 1986 or late	..	80	4
3½% Loan 1954-59*	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	8
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	9
4½% Loan 1958-69*	..	105	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		97	12
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		97	12
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		92	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		86	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		86	8
3½% Bombay 1962		97	4
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	8
3½% Madras 1962		97	0
3½% U. P. 1962		97	0
3½% M. P. 1962		97	0
3¾% Bom Municipal 1966		97	8
4 % Bombay	..	99	13
4 % W. Bengal	..	99	12
4 % Madras	..	99	10
4 p.c. U. P.	..	99	6
4 % Bom Port Trust 1974		99	4
4 % Bom. Municipal 1974		98	0
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		106	0
6 % Bom. Municipal 1954		104	0

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Sept. 26: Quiet dealings and narrow fluctuations were the rule on the bourse today. Both the public and professionals were reluctant to extend their commitments in front of the weekend. Yesterday's weakness of French rentes resulted in a partial recovery on short-covering in some issues but the undertone of the group was still heavy. Belgians oil coppers and goldmines were irregular.

BRUSSELS: The absence of any clear lead from London or New York and the hesitancy of commodity markets was responsible for quiet dealings and caution on the part of traders here today. Rubbers were weak and there were small but widespread losses in many other sections. The spot market showed more resistance but turnover was restricted.

AMSTERDAM: In quiet and featureless dealings, shippings maintained yesterday's gains and Royal Dutch was slightly better. Internationals were barely steady. Estates were again neglected and moved to lower levels. Premium was nil and certificates totalled 421.

Scottish Attempt On Gaurishankar

MOUNTAINEERS' PARTY REACHES KHATMANDU

KHATMANDU, Sept. 27 (PTI). Four Scottish mountaineers left here yesterday morning on foot to their region of the 23,440-foot Himalayan peak of Gaurishankar. The party arrived in Khatmandu on September 21.

The mountaineers said they would spend about two months holidaying around Gaurishankar in the Everest Group and would check up on reports that it was impossible to climb Gaurishankar because of its sharp features. If they failed in an attempt on Gaurishankar, they would try on some other peak in the Everest Group the Scotchmen said.

Ten sherpas and 20 porters accompanied the mountaineers with kit and provisions.

Tokyo May Day Red Riots

KOREANS INVOLVED TO BE DEPORTED?

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (UPA): Koreans involved in the May Day Communist riots here and now on trial may be deported, the Kyodo news agency reported on Friday. A total of 238 Koreans are booked for trial.

The agency said the prosecution would press for deportation especially if the Reds continued their tactics of trying to disrupt the courtroom by shouting, screaming and refusing to leave their cells to face the court.

The trial ,which started on Wednesday, had to be adjourned when the defendants stripped and refused to leave their cells. Court officials said the judges may be forced to hold the trials in prison if the Reds continue to hold out.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN NEW YORK

S. African Campaign To Be Stressed

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (PTI): The India League of America announced yesterday that this year's celebration in New York of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday would centre around the South African campaign against discriminatory racial laws.

The League stated "Mahatma Gandhi practised his philosophy of non-violent resistance for the first time in South Africa against similar discriminatory laws. At that time he won great concessions from the late Prime Minister, General Smuts."

At a commemoration meeting to be held at the Community Church of New York on October 2, the speakers would include Prof. Z. K. Matthews, President of the Cape Province African National Congress, Seth Govind Das, a Member of the Indian Parliament, who has special knowledge about South African problems, the Rev. Donald Harrington, Minister of the Community Church, and Mr. B. Shiva Rao, a Member of the Indian delegation to the General Assembly. Mr. J J. Singh will preside.

TESTING SINGAPORE HARBOUR DEFENCE

Combined Exercises

SINGAPORE, Sept. 27 (PTI):— The largest combined services exercise held in Singapore since the war, began today and will continue until Monday.

The exercise is designed to test Singapore harbour defences against attack by "sneak" craft.

About seventy naval ships, mostly small craft, will be included in the combined attacking and defending forces.

Another Red Trunk Railway Line

SINGAPORE, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Peking Radio announced today that another section of the Chinese Trunk Railway line from Haichow on the Yellow Sea to remote, North-west China would be officially opened on October 1, the third anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic.

The new section, 225 miles-long, links Tienshui and Lanchow in the Kansu Province.

Peking Radio stated it as the second railway entirely constructed with domestic resources and labour. Its construction took 34,00,000 man-days by army and civilian workmen.

Students Cycle From Allahabad To Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26 (PTI). Five students of the Allahabad University, cycling all the way to Delhi from Allahabad reached here in the record time of 72 hours and 32 minutes. The cyclists who belong to the first U.P. battalion of NCC are: Asaf. Waluliah, S. R. Talwar, N. K. Gandhi, Waryam Singh and S. K. Gupta.

The cadets left Allahabad on September 20 at 8-40 a.m. and reached Delhi on September 23 at 9-12 a.m. The distance covered was 388 miles. Last year, a similar batch of students from the Allahabad University took 95 hours and 35 minutes to cover the distance.

talking of BOOKS

BAFFLING FACET OF MANY INDIAN AUTHORS

Have Recent Great Events Stunned Them?

BY R. T. S.

THERE is a facet in our author's existence which is sometimes baffling in the extreme. An author, I am told, must be true to himself. We expect it from him.

Remember: so much of our diurnal experience is 'a big, blooming buzzing confusion'. The author is an artist who can synthesise the various segments of our experiences and put them into some shape. As my wife remarks with sheer feminine logic, it is one thing to see flakes of cotton hung up a tree; it is another to make a delightful frock out of that material. Quite true! We wish our authors to really feel what they say. We take so much of the printed word as gospel truth that we have—human beings ourselves—the habit of identifying the author with his subject matter.

Take the case of poverty. Now we all know the difficulties of the Indian peasant, his hardships, his tribulations, his few moments of joy, his many moments of misery. But, it is quite a fashion with some of our authors to glorify this pristine existence. Now, I don't believe for one moment that poverty can at all be an edifying experience. Thus Maugham on the subject: "I have suffered from poverty. But suffering depresses the vitality", which in my opinion is very true.

Now I have nothing against the common man. I firmly believe in the greatest good of the greatest numbers which is the only HUMAN way of looking at any problem. Unfortunately, most of our so-called progressive writers are armchair philosophers who indulge in a considerable amount of hortatory haranguing while cosily ensconced in all the silky comforts which money can buy. Indian poverty has, alas! become a weapon of exploitation in some hands. There is a wide gulf between the subject and the author at most of times. Most of us who live in the cities can have a scant idea of the miseries besetting the lot of the peasants in villages. We pick up crumbs galore from here, there and everywhere. But, do we really feel things with our blood? I can understand a Gandhi or a Vinoba Bhave writing of Indian poverty. I can understand Dr. Verrier Elwin writing about the aboriginals. I wish I could say that of some of our author-friends. The least one can do is not to add insult to injury. After all, poverty by itself is bad enough—isn't it?

STUNNED!

We all say that tremendous changes are taking place around us everyday. Many an author has proclaimed that this indeed is the apocalypse and that the dawn of a new era is around the corner. Out of such cataclysmic times great literature is often born. Comparatively speaking, we have less shackles in the literary domain than many other states experience. Usually revolutionary changes are accompanied, preceded or followed by a bright renaissance in literature which reflects the spirit of the times. Remember the Encyclopaedists preceding the French Revolution.

I asked an author-friend why we had no novel covering a wide canvass, depicting the changes brought about by the Partition of the country. With engaging candour, he professed himself to be unequal to the task. Briefly because he had not experienced the ghastliness of the events himself and he wasn't going to risk his reputation in the graveyard of politics. You, we cannot expect Herculean results of a Dostoievski or a Tolstoi unless we see things, feel things and enter into the blood and marrow of events ourselves. On close scrutiny, some of our authors seem so stunted where literary stature is concerned. They seem almost dwarfish—some of them are human enough to admit it!

Perhaps we are still living in an animal world. It is a pity that exploitation, usually a prerogative of the lower grade animals should be practised so studiously by man, more so by men who profess to be writers. You and I know the gullibility of our masses where miracles and magic are concerned. The human mind, here as on the other side of the Suez, has a haunting fascination for the occult.

The vogue may have declined a little bit and may have been replaced by other things more urgent in the context of today, but at one stage the credulous and crumbling Bastilles of the human hearts abroad were stormed quite successfully by our savants of the East. The mode has not died down and the panacea of Vedanta often presents to our authors the 'open sesame' for all ills of the world. Man, now as before has always been tantalised by the Elixir of Life, by easy short cuts—often wrong cuts —to immortality, perpetual happiness, bliss.

Some of our authors regrettably follow the line of least resistance in the direction. They may even have to follow a mode of living which may not be consistent with a certain modicum of human dignity. But then humility is the birth-right of the Brahmin. The cult of the Bhikshu is an ancient one. The concept of begging, of shouting "Narayan Hari" at every door step, as a first step in the obliteration of the ego, is indeed fortifying in this direction! After all, life is governed by the principle of supply and demand. If the world is willing to pay for any commodity, why have any compunctions about accepting the dough? Conscience after all does not always prevent you from doing the wrong; sometimes— naughty thing— it mars the fun of it! If we can fool some of the people all of the time or all of the people some of the time, isn't that good enough? One can only say with Shakespeare: "Oh! the pity of it, Iago! the pity of it!"

POOR HUMANS

But the fact is that some of our authors—poor human beings, after all do thrive on it. Wordsworth says in sheer desperation:

'Have I not a right to complain,
What man hath made of man?'

Perhaps we too complain. But then pity is sometimes a wasted emotion where man is concerned. If he is mug enough to be duped, let him pay for it. It is the woman one feels sorry for as she generally fares worse in this game. Mysticism and occultism appeal more to the feminine heart. Weakness? Perhaps. Produce a male palmist in any social gathering and you will find all the females of the species making one bee-line—monsoon-insect-wise! — for him. The Indian writer who dons silky saffron robes or appears arrayed in snowwhite dhoti—diaphanous drapery pettern—and mutters mellifluous 'mantras' by the dozen can usually claim a walk-over on making his debut in an ontological association of females. The illusion may not last but then it is allright—while the going is good!

I love my writer-friends as human beings, more so because of their weaknesses. Perhaps because I share them myself. The Austrian psychologist Forel has said somewhere: "A peculiarity of the sexual appetite in man, which is fatal for society, is his desire for change."

Our ancestors were wise; they ordained our women to change their apparel four times a day so that they appeared as FOUR DIFFERENT WOMEN to the lord and master, the husband, a wonderful concession for the inherently polygamous instinct in man.

The approach of our authors to the problem is more subtle. It is delightfully nebulous and is couched in artistic parlance which comes very near to conviction. Art must have freedom, it must soar like Shelley's Skylark'; art cannot be caged in the octopus-like-arms of a mere wife. It needs wider vistas, broader canvass, larger range in which to function. The number of cliches adopted are myriad. But the purport is one. Perennial, constant change. Theories of 'art for art's sake' and 'art for my sake' are often glibly chucked at you like good and bad potatoes to suit the moment, to suit the mood.

An author said to me with a degree of artistic nonchalance which had to be seen to be believed that when he had contracted matrimony, it was on the express understanding that either party would be free to break off at any moment, without any reasons being assigned. Which had followed soon after marriage! In all these actions, there is a lurking but curious admixture of a sense of undue pride, a sense of superiority of a usurpation of the claim of genious which knows no law, which can think of no bounds or barriers, which finds restraints irritating merely because it hasn't got the character to withstand the kaleidoscopic presentation of passion, of temptation, of 'mara' before them.

That intellectual giants should hide behind the skirt of superiority when the kernel is sheer weakness and take refuge in neo-Platonism when it is frankly the call of the flesh is indeed a matter of regret!

I appreciate that the concept of factitious change is indeed wonderful but then I would take off my hat to self-discipline. Irresponsible attitudes in adults often seem like infantile aberrations and could be infinitely amusing were it not for their constantly iridiscent refulgence. But then after a time, even a chameleon can be dull—or am I wrong?

WHAT GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR HARIJANS

HARIJANS TODAY: Ministry of Information, New Delhi.

The acceptance of ministerial duties by the Congress in 1938 was an important date for the Harijans. The work started for their emancipation became integrated into a practical programme; this work was interrupted but has been taken up again after independence. The Harijans are now represented in Legislature, employed in all the departments of the Government and the Universities. Special scholarships are granted to them and legally they are free to enter any temple in India. All these things, it is true, are done, for one of the basic problems picked up by the Congress under Gandhiji has been Harijan Emancipation. Much remains to be done still in educating the social morale of the masses to think of every man in terms of his intrinsic worth, not in the false hierarchy of caste. This brochure is a short survey of the work done so far.

CONTROVERSY

REPLY TO FILMINDIA: Compiled by A. A. Ravoof. Price: Rs. 1-8. Pages 80.

One feels very unwilling to cemment upon a controversy between two journals, more so when the subject is communal differences. As often happens the truth of this controversy (centring round the March edition of 'Filmindia' charging the Muslims with evil intentions on India) is already hidden in exaggerated charges and countercharges. The solid facts seem to be these: The Muslims showed a very fanatic film 'Joshe—Jehad' in Karachi which raised protests all over India and even from the Indian Government Mr. Patel wrote a typical 'Filmindia' editorial on this in the March issue, an essay full of vitriolic language.

This editorial was so effective that besides getting the magazine banned in Pakistan it has also disturbed India Government. The correspondence between Mr. Patel and the Secretary of the Anjuman-e-Barkat has only fanned the flames of anger and the flow of abusive language on both sides continues. This book is a flame of the controversy showing the Muslim colours of the battle.

SOVIET TRADE

PROBLEMS OF ECONOMICS: March, 1952, Pravada Publishing House.

The articles in this Soviet magazine are marked with a curious unity. They are all variations of one single theme—international trade, its implications for various nations, especially their own. The editor asks: What is at the bottom of the present-day crisis in economic relations? Why does international trade lead to conflict and major wars, instead of prosperity and mutual satisfaction?

Mr. Korlenko records briefly the aid given to the People's Democracies by the U.S.S.R. and their consequential rapid development. There is an interesting essay on the benefits to an underdeveloped economy if it responds to the Soviet gesture to trade. The writer shows how a prosperous nation can either strengthen its hold on the smaller economy by investing and aid agreements or (like the U.S.S.R.) it can help it to its maturity.

There is of course an essay on China's future prospects presented very rosily and a good essay 'What trade rupture with China costs Britain'. With statistics it is shown that in view of Britain's dependence on the East for raw materials, she stands much to lose. It will also mean the loss of a major purchaser of manufactured goods.

The journal represents an important institution of Russia —the Academiy of Sciences, and is the official voice making at least a surface gesture of goodwill.

—P. D.

PRACTICAL ASTROLOGY

PRACTICAL ASTROLOGY: By Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Homiyar, (3rd edition), compiled by Mr. Rustomji Dossabhoy Motaframe ('Cinzac'), published by Messrs. N. M. Tripathi, Ltd., Princess Street, Bombay 2. Pages 535. Price Rs. 7-8.

About 30 years ago the late Mr. Dinshah S. Homiyar, brought out a volume on Western astrology, entitled "Practical Astrology". The author in his preface disclosed the incident that led to his studies of this ancient science —the terrible domestic tragedy, the disappointment he felt later at the hands of many so-called "astrologers' who throve on big advertisements in the press. He admits that Indian astrology is "very great and best", but unfortunately the average astrologer in India was "unable to understand the intricacies or subtleties of this science, the therefore unable to make others understand them." He, therefore, took to the study of the science (Occidental system) seriously, and the result of his deep studies was the book under review

He has emphasised that the exposition was the result of his studies after poring over a large number of standard works of well-known astrologers, but did not claim infallibility.

The present writer remembers well how the Gujerati press at the time acclaimed the work as unique of its kind. Written in plain Gujerati it is easily understandable even by a novice or a person of ordinary intelligence. The volume has been out of print and the enterprising publishers deserve thanks for meeting popular demand. They approached Mr. R. D. Motaframe ('Cinzac'), an enthusiastic student of Western astrology, to whom a need of praise is also due for revising it, making corrections where necessary (mostly due to advance in science since the first publication), and giving new blocks and charts to bring it up to date, as a labour of love. Nothing was mentioned about Neptune, which was only recently discovered, then. 'Cinzac' has filled this gap.

Mr. Homiyar divided his volume into four parts, viz. (1) Natal, (2) Horary, (3) Mundane, and (4) Medical. The importance of the last part (No. 4) has well been stressed, the knowledge of this branch being of supreme importance to medical men. Besides a PANCHANG for 127 years (1875 to 2001 A.D.), the book contains 131 aphorisms, and diurnal logarithms, and a dictionary of technical terms,the 'bete noir' of tyros.

—A. M.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

AT last our monthly magazine "The Home And The World", which you have been so eagerly awaiting, has come out .....and you can now get its specimen copy for the mere asking from Dada—"Gulistan, "Khar-Bombay 21.

"The Home And The World." contains nice little articles, answers to your questions, Pen-Friends' League, interesting and educative pictures, and above all, a light and bright page. Shri Chhaganlal, its Manager, has issued the following in connection therewith:—

In bringing out a new monthly magazine "The Home And The World" we are desirous of serving the myriad needs of our time. More than ever before the home has come to mean and occupy the most vital place in the life of an individual. The recent developments in the field of psychology, the present system of educational training, the latest creation in the home gadgets to make housework easy and quick, the special stress that is laid on parenthood, all go to prove the importance of the home. Its well-being makes not only a happy family and consequently a prosperous state, but also a peaceful world.

Further, our Earth has shrunk considerably, so that the many nations of the world have become neighbours. Good neighbourly relationship is most essential to a modern state, just as it is necessary in civic welfare. But friendship implies understanding, appreciation and tolerance. Unless there be these, how can there be any harmoneous living? "The Home And The World" endeavours to create closer ties between India and the nations of the world seeking to understand them.

There is much to learn through healthy exchange of ideas. The attitude adopted by the modern politicians is fatal, and that is why "The Home And The World" has nothing whatsoever to do with politics. Its creed is the same as that of the Balkan-ji-Bari of which it is an organ—the Brotherhood of man.

THE HOME AND THE WORLD

The appeal of such a magazine as "The Home And The World" should be wide, for it contains articles of interest for all; young and old, parents and teachers, social workers and organizations, toddlers and grand parents, youth and school children.

The magazine is divided into sections, each of which deals with the latest trend of thought and state development. Though at present its bulk is small, we hope to increase its size as soon as circumstances permit as well as bring out its Hindi counterpart.

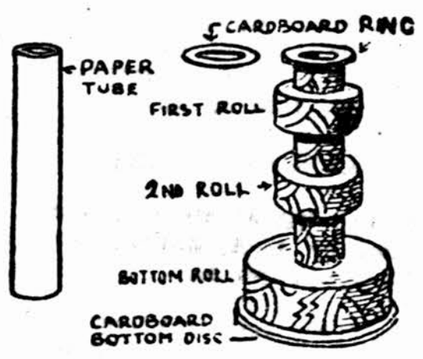
Having set before you our aims and objects, we hope you will agree with us that "The Home And The World" should be given its due place in the family circle. Besides, its price is not beyond the purse of the family bread-winner.

Three Annas is just what is required to get hold of your copy of "The Home And The World"— and its annual subscription is only Rupees Two. It is hoped you will appreciate this and encourage our effort by subscribing to the journal yourselves, and suggesting to your friends to do the same, and also in various other ways! Ask us how, if you like.

Please send for your copy right now. We are sure you will like to have "The Home And The World" always. Thanks very much.

PAPER WORK

By rolling up tightly and sticking down, some very artistic candlesticks of various shapes and sizes can be made with long strips of wallpaper. In this case designs do not matter as when the articles



A beautiful candlestick made out of paper.

are painted, these will be covered over. Below is a picture of a candle-stick which is quite easy to make and will look very effective.

Commence by cutting a long strip of paper about five to six inches wide. Roll this up very tightly into the form of a tube. Gum the paper together as it is being rolled. The hole in the centre should be large enough to take an average-size candle. If the paper is rolled up on a round piece of wood it will ensure the hole being quite circular. Next cut two more long strips of paper, each about one inch long. Bind one about an inch from one end of the paper tube. This is also stuck down when being wound on. The other strip is now wound round the tube about one inch away from the first in a similar manner.

CANDLESTICKS

Cut a third strip of paper, one inch wide, which must be at least twice the length of the first two. This is wound round the end of the tube. Keep the three strips equal distances apart. A large cork glued into the top of the tube will prevent the candle from being passed down too far and, if desired, the bottom end of the tube may be packed tightly with something heavy like an iron nut so as to give it weight. The whole of the bottom can then be covered with a circular disc of cardboard.

When the paper is stuck hard, a little gold-coloured lacquer or cellulose paint will make it look very attractive. Of course if you can obtain a wallpaper with a gilt or silver design on it, you will not need to paint it.

MOST IRREGULAR

Oh, English verbs are odd indeed,
But their parts you have to heed.
You say I see, I saw, have seen,
But not I flee, I flawn, have fleen.
I write, you say, I wrote, have written;
But not I fight, I fote, have fitten.
I fly is right, I flew, have flown,
But not I cry, I crew, have crown.
Take care to use the words you should,
Or you'll not say the things you would.
Oh, verbs are queer, I think, thank, thunk,
They'll trip you in a wink, wank, wunk.

THE NAME "ASIA"

The oldest continent known to man is Asia. It is supposed that there man made his first appearance and later spread to other parts of the world.

Asia is the modern name for this continent, and comes from the Sanskrit word Ushas, which means land of the dawn, a good name for what was probably the birthplace of the human race.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

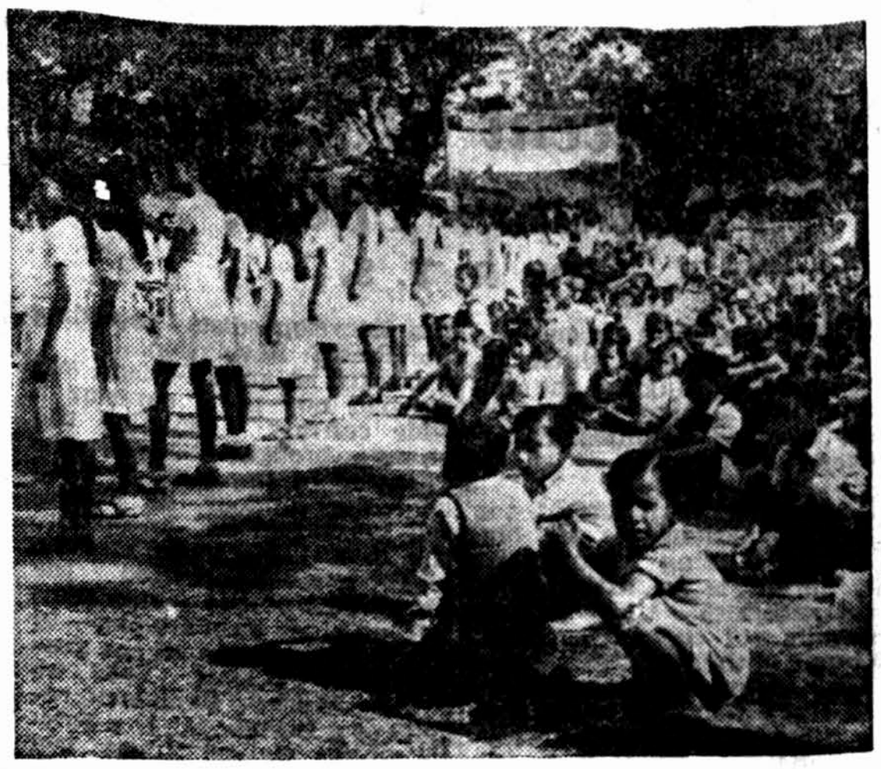
Mandvi Balkan-ji-Bari workers —Associate and Companion Members—exactly 31 in number, including Dada whom they had kindly invited to join, arranged an excursion to Bassein Fort. They had a good programme, of games and songs, talks and discussions, tea and lunch, and ramblings in the woods and on the seashore. Everyone of them was delighted with the programme, and Dada perhaps enjoyed it the most.

Would you like to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari —Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to belong to this your own premier All-India Children's Association. Well, so long!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

CHILDREN'S GATHERING



Uttar Pradesh Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari children's gathering at Kanpur.

OUTDOOR READING

Rajkot children of the Gujarat Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari enjoying outdoor reading.

Secret Of Amazing Memories

(Continued from Page 2 Col 5)

Jack," who willed his body to the University of Michigan so that the medical school could examine his brain and try to discover the secret of his amazing memory.

The feats of Leslie Welch, the noted Memory man, on radio and television, have made him known throughout the country. Although he claims that there is nothing at all extraordinary about his memory, he has had over 90 per cent right answers to 100,000 questions since 1946.

He regards his brain as a sort of muscle to be kept in good condition by daily exercise and to be kept tidy by use more or less as a card index system. ...

These illustrtions might be continued still further but sufficient has been said to prove the marvels of which memory is capable.

What is the explanation of this remarkable facility in memorising and calculating Professor W. B. Pillsbury, head of the department of psychology at the University of Michigan, reported that Railroad Jack had devoted years of his life to learning one definite group of facts until he had accumulated a staggering quantity of them.

Visualising Numbers

The gradual steps by which Bidder acquired his powers of calculation and the system on which he worked were fully given by him in a paper which he read in 1856 before the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Disclaiming any special powers he went so far as to assert that mental arithmetic could be taught as easily as ordinary arithmetic and that is practice required no extraordinary powers of memory. It may probably be assumed that he possessed in a great degree the faculty of visualising numbers.

Jedediah Buxton's inability to acquire the rudiments of education to have been caused by his absorbing passion for mathematical calculations, which occupied his mind to the exclusion of all other objects of attention.

What do we learn from Dr. Stokvis about the case of Peter We find that in his youth he desired to become a priest, and retained an exceptional interest in the clergy. He belongs, as did Bidder, to the visual memory type; he sees the clergyman in question before him in his mind's eye as soon as he hears the name. He got his data from old "In memoriam" cards, which he arranged into a most complicated system.

Dr. Stokvis examined William and his brother Leo, who also showed enourmous memory for figures (for instance, memorising and reproducing numbers consisting of up to two hundred and four figures), over a period of two years.

He was led to reject the theory that the brothers' accomplishments were based on an exceptional inborn general memory by the discovery that their ability to memorise sequences of letters, meaningless syllables and passages from literature was no more than average.

He found that in memorising numbers the two brothers tried to utilise the peculiar properties of the numbers, and this convinced him that their memory was of the logical type rather than a particularly highly developed specific memory for figures.

The brothers were shown to have had from an early age a strong interest in figures as such. William wrote figures and numbers before he went to school; from seven to nine years of age his hobby was to add up the figures in any price list he could lay his hands on. At college he was always working on figures. A person who is always busy with figures cannot help becoming more skilful in manipulating them. On the other hand, William himself denied that repeated practice always helped him to calculate more rapidly, and his brother calculated rapidly in spite of never practising intentionally.

Further tests carried out by Dr. Stokvis made it plain that Leo memorised by seeing the numbers with his mind's eye, while William memorised by hearing them, as it were, with his mind's ear.

Dr. Stokvis concluded, therefore, that the phenomenal capacity for memorising figures displayed by William and Leo does not depend on the subject having a particular type of memory.

"It is not to patient zealous practice", says Dr. Stokvis, "that the mathematical prodigy owes his skill, for, as we found, practising with letters does not lead to greater skill in memorising. But figures have certain definite properties; an individuality, as it were. That is the reason why the two brothers had comparatively little difficulty in memorising them.

"If one asks why it is that William is able to multiply better than most people, the answer is, not through practising but by having found a special method.. The mastery of the properties of the figures.... aids the mathematical prodigy both in rapid calculation and in memorising..

"To sum up, the process took the following course: there was an inborn receptiveness; this determined the subject's interest; this interest is directed at an aim, leads to the discovery of a method, and this method leads to the ability which results in the accomplishment."

NATAL DAYS

"I don't think anything except the birth of a first child can compare with the birth of one's first real book. Of all the many golden days of my life one still stands out, the day when I sat in the office of a London publisher, and he asked me if I was willing for them to publish my book."—Minnie Pallister on BBC.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Forces against Indian arts— Modern trends not "Indian" — Danger of sectarianism in arts — Programmes without policy — What is light music? — Selection of artistes for A.I.R. — Architecture not national.

IN the province of art, India has not yet shaken off the inhibitory influence of the Western ideology.

The term art has continued to connote painting or at the most sculpture. The distinctions of art like the fine and applied have led to the neglect of industrial arts—the vast field for practical application of design. On the other side, arts such as music, dance and drama which are intimately linked are segregated in the corners reserved for them.

Foreign Invasion

The Westerners' method of interpretation of India's arts was not in consonance with her concepts and tradition. The basic unity of pictorial and plastic arts, for instance, was lost sight of by some commentators who had the obsession to classify art on the religious basis. Faulty definitions and classifications, which are still holding the ground, have precluded cultivation of independent thinking even by those who are deeply interested in the problem of arts.

The influx of Western modes and mannerisms has greatly confused the situation. The question, which now demands immediate solution, is how to preserve the integrity of each Indian art and to stimulate its development on its own lines, because anything which is seemingly an innovation but essentially an imitation is made to pass as "Indian." All arts have felt the impact of the foreign invasion. A few have suffered from mutilation or sophistication.

The concrete example is the growing craze for adaptation of the mannerisms of Western modernists. Such paintings are flaunted as representative examples of contemporary "Indian" painting and as original and outstanding works. This pseudo modernist movement seems to have been initiated in order to continue the unfinished task of throttling Indian art by aggressively opposing the revivalistic endeavour. Among other arts, dance is also made to turn its face towards the olympic west for inspiration and to let its soul wither away.

Sectarianism In Field

It is absurd to argue that anything which is presented by an Indian artist must be taken as Indian art. Then there is the conflict between the subject-matter and technique. Some of the interested parties have insisted that it is the subject-matter which must make art Indian. Any work of art to be styled as Indian must conform to the authentic Indian technique. The ballet dance in the Western technique performed by Indians cannot pass as Indian, nor a piece of abstract sculpture or modern European painting executed by an Indian artist.

Sectarianism is another danger which Indian arts are facing these days. Music, for instance, embraces within its range certain school, and styles of singing, but there are sectarian groups who, deriving as they do, the authority from the notation-books compiled by their founders, have propagated the erroneous information that the style of singing favoured by them is the whole of Indian music. Sectarianism of this type has militated against the revival of the styles of singing confined to minorities. Much of art is bound to be lost when one of its branches is deliberately introduced as the whole of it.

The fact that real art is something wider than the sectarian interest needs to be impressed upon the people. Any art is bound to face the state of emaciation, if it is allowed to degenerate into vested interests of one sectarian camp or another. Every art will appear in its proper perspective, if artists have the broad-mindedness and frankness to admit that there are schools besides those to which they owe allegiance. This is generally not the case at present. Unfortunately the people, too, are not trained to seek art behind the group and sectarian interests.

Defiance Of Authority

The defiance and deliberate disregard of the real authorities the hereditary masters and other lifetime votaries of the traditional technique—constitute no small a danger to arts like music and dance. All this is due to the unrestricted rise of the class of half-baked amateurs and to the eminence acquired by them. Western harmony would not have been a menace to Indian melody or mannerisms of the European dance would not have affected the integrity of the classical dance-technique, if the voice of authentic exponents was not muffled.

After all, there is something like standards or authenticity of the technique in relation to art, and both matter the most in the case of every Indian art. It is at this point that the Government should step in and determine the extent and correct standards of each art, but the Government in its zeal to encourage arts has almost toed the line with the fashionable circles which are in the vanguard of the art movement and on account of this, it is likely to miss much real art in each field.

Without Policy

An exhibition was, in recent months taken round some Far Eastern countries, and another has been already assembled for being shipped to the United States. While the Government entrusts organisation to some society, it ought to make sure that all the selections are in the typical Indian style of painting. Foreign countries love to see real Indian art and not the repetition of modern European painting with which they are fully acquainted. One wonders what credit foreign connoisseurs would give to modern India's creative genius, if they happen to see sophisticated or spurious works of art ostentatiously labelled as Indian.

Art should have been taken up as a subject for comprehensive planning, but the Planning Commission dealt with every interest of life except art which is generally regarded as a light activity or leisure-time diversion. It is illogical to set and implement programmes straightway before the policy is laid down and correct standards are formulated. The Government should think of making a systematic approach to the province of art, so that the field may be cleared of unhealthy forces and influences.

Light Music

Music, which is not accepted as classical, is placed in the categories like the regional, folk, tribal and light. Against them, the film has placed a type of its own which is trying to suppress others. All such distinctions have created confusion in the mind of the lay public, but now they will be maintained with increased emphasis by the All India Radio, when the non-classical types particularly the light will occupy the margin left in the programmes by film songs whose quota is to be drastically cut down.

What is light music? This question is frequently asked and unsatisfactorily answered. Since the basis of music in this country is melody and octave fixed centuries ago, light music is not expected to be anything radically different from the classical type. Light music will have its musical framework in the tune and tala, and if both these fundamentals conform to the principles of music, the term "light" will have little meaning except that it might suggest simplification of the technique.

Masters' Compositions

The music committees appointed by the Government of India for the All India Radio ought to explain, to the public, their conception of light music and its relationship to the folk and other types. The definition furnished by them will probably indicate songs composed by contemporary poets and set to music in a haphazard manner. Then this definition is not unlikely to include in its range music compositions in complex tala patterns left by great pioneers like Soordas.

But the music of masters of the rank of Soordas is superciliously styled by some ill-informed vocalists as "bhajans" and is rendered by them as light songs. There are others who have displayed the audacity of "setting it to music" and of rendering the patterns of chantal and jhap in Dadara and Keraba—the talas which are their stock-in-trade. The treatment of the precious music legacy left by great pioneers will be a test of the music committees' knowledge of the history of music and of the latter's various styles and schools. The Government, it is hoped, will see that the compositions of the great pioneers are treated on the radio with respect and rendered, in special programmes, in their authentic tunes, talas and style.

Before The Jury

The music committees — the Board and panels—have commenced their task. The work of screening artistes will shortly begin at six centres in the North. In this connection, the Government should give due consideration to the suggestion made in some quarters that musician members of these committees should refrain from accepting music programmes on the radio. It is pacifying to learn that the All India Radio will accept artistes of recognised position without audition. In fact, such musicians should be invited to give programmes.

No jury can claim its judgment to be infallible nor its decision should be taken as final in every instance. Apart from this, some cases of legitimate grievances are bound to arise in course of time. The Government, while it has set up an elaborate machinery, ought to provide for some higher body to which appeals against the verdict of the jury can we preferred. Such a body should also be authorised to receive complaints from listeners as regards the selection of musicians. The Government should consider the desirability of making some arrangements on these lines in the interest of music and musicians.

"Universal" Architecture

While the qualified architectural profession in India is, as it should have been, keen to seek statutory recognition, architecture itself as discussed by some of its members in their writings needs to be clearly defined. Since what is known as new architecture cannot be proved as indigenous to this land, the defence which is made for it is that architects all over the world are moulding a universal style and that India should fall in line with it. The argument is no answer to the criticism against the socalled modern trends.

Since the universal style is said to be the product of a world-wide evolutionary process, it will be interesting to know the contribution made by modern India's architectural genius towards it. The indigenous tradition, which has not yet petered out is a pet aversion to some of the qualified architects. The architecture, which has sprung from it, is decried as monumental extravagance in buildings by them. The question, then arises is this. What is Indian in the modern trends a universal style? Whether the architectural profession has any scheme to evolve a typically national architecture?

One cannot reconcile himself to the patent argument that the modern trends being a universal style have to be accepted. The Government ought to treat architecture as a vital national interest and lay down a broad policy based on the tradition. India, with her background of the architectural and sculptural tradition must have her national architecture which should be distinctive in character.

"TOILET"

Dry-point by Y. K. SHUKLA

DOLLAR AND CULTURE GO TOGETHER

(Continued from Page 4 col 5)

we need reorientation of our way of thinking.

Sincerity Sells

That is the reason why the strikers in America would not follow the political strategy of Communists. Their aim is to rectify a lopsided profit share which results from the defect of the capitalism, and their struggle is economic in all respects. They and their families have plenty to eat and have their own cars to go to work.

The American attitude toward the Japanese drastically improved since the termination of the war. This may be due to her policy to recognize Japan as a member of freedom loving countries. However, there is another force working for us. It is the good impression brought back by the American soldiers from Japan. While their stay in Japan, they mingled with us and saw our culture and felt our sentiments. They became our good defender when they returned home.

Apparently, those ex-servicemen with the pleasant memories of the hospitable Japanese people have their nostalgic affection to Japan. Often a bellboy or taxi driver, once stationed in Japan, surprised me by addressing in fragmentary Japanese, as if he had a chance meeting with his old friend. Such a person did not come to me sneakingly. Contrary they were seemed to like to converse in Japanese especially when we were in crowd This propensity under writes an immense improvement of their feeling toward us.

Cheerful and pleasant nationality! I from my heart envied their attitude to enjoy life.

MEET THE NEW RACE

Ameri-wiians Transcend Colour Bar

BY JESSE H. BUFFUM
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

HERETOFORE races in savants' records have been determined by colour, plus group characteristics of physiognomy and such like — as European stock, Mongoloid, Negroid, Australcid, and so on.

Now confronted with a hodgepoge of most of these combined in one, they have to take another look. And dip into the bag for a new race name—in Hawaii.

Smiles, From Left to Right: Japanese, Korean, Filipino Caucasian, Chinese

THE colour line is fast being obliterated as many nationalities commingle in Hawaii to fuse into a new race. That's the big story of today in the onetime "Sandwich Islands," standing now with one foot at the door of statehood.

There is vast sociological import in this new race, a compound of the many races that have poured into this Hawaiian test-tube of democracy. This new race already has identifiable characteristics — has become well enough "fixed" to give the anthropologists something to talk about. And specialists concerned with social factors in nations and governments make new notes in their book.

The story goes back to the beginning of sugar there — that paradoxical bane-and-blessing factor in the rise of these islands to world importance.

Sugar Gets Credit

Sugar gets the credit for this emergence of a new racial type, a human admixture that already is being reckoned with in its evaluation of origins. Heretofore races in the savants' records have been determined by colour, plus group characteristics of physiognomy and such like — as European stock, Mongoloid, Negroid, Australoid, and so on. Now, confronted with a hodgepoge of most of these combined in one, they have to take another look. And dip into the bag for a new race name.

Places far and scattered made this socio-economic contribution. The Philippines and, far round on the opposite side of the earth, the West Indies and India. Russia, Portugal, Mongolia, Japan, Driblets, too, from other far countries.

Floods Of Labour

Just at the time when the Civil War sent sugar booming, the islands were suffering a sharp population drop. Ten years later there were but 56,000 persons in Hawaii, compared to well over 500,000 today. So it was in the 1860's that the flood of Oriental labour came pouring in under short-term contracts — Chinese and Japanese mostly. Then some Scandinavians, Russians and contingents from the Azores.

The second wave of Japanese workers fairly swept in during the 1880's. And then annexation abruptly shut off that supply. So, facing eastward now, sugar sought and got help from Porto Rico. Another turnabout, and a saving supply poured in from the Philippines.

Here you have the ingredients for a racial mixture not duplicated anywhere else on earth. Our plantation worker began a new order of beings olended of races divergent in character and ancestrally far apart. He began in Hawaii as an imported hireling earning $11 a month, with lodging of a sort, plus mass medical attention. He was an outsider, in no way part of the new lush heritage in the making.

Today he gets dol. 1 an hour in the cane field, and his children move in the social and economic circles equal with any and all of the cosmopolitan population of this Crossroads of the Pacific. All this within three generations.

What no one foresaw was the taste this gave the plantation labourer for the American way. This he quickly coveted, not for himself but for his children. This explains the nigh disastrous drift away from the cane fields. The labouring class got distaste for "secluded paternalism".

As Equals

To complete the picture with swift strokes: Today the Chinese, the Portuguese, Koreans, and Japanese do most of Hawaii's storekeeping, gas station operating, taxi driving, clothes pressing, table waiting—and school-going. And the sons and daughters of these will not work in the cane or pineapple fields. Not even at dol. 1 an hour.

Now vitalizing Americanism is their dominating thought. They meet on this level at school, at work, and in recreation at Waikiki Beach or in Kapiolani Park, where concerts and public events are held and competitive cultural contests are staged. They mingle, too, in the employment and business world of the islands, finding incentives becoming strong within them.

Suddenly they are on a par with all their fellows in this fair land, and they credit it to the flag they live under—these children of the labourers in the cane fields.

If there were not 2,200 miles of water to the eastward and more thousands to the westward, this newborn race of integrated peoples from many lands might not have come about. Isolation, coupled with the climatic and other characteristics peculiar to islands, has shaped and coloured these peoples into an alikeness, in the essentials that count, that validates the results of this intermingling. INTERMARRYING WAS NATURAL AND TO BE EXPECTED.

Today in the schoolyards and on the streets of the mid-Pacific city you see striking evidence that a new breed, as yet unnamed, has come into existence in the sturdy generation now manpowering the economy of these isles of the sea.

Intelligent, eager, forward-looking, they are good citizens of the world and good citizens of the United States. Because their forebears met and mingled, they of today come from the mold of American traditions and concepts. Living under the United States flag has done this to them.

Meet the new race, the Amri-wiians!

JUNGLE IN RETREAT

Experts Transform The Landmark Of South-East Asia

THE jungle is in retreat. But not only the jungle of trees, scrub, elephant grass and ravaging beasts, but the jungle of misery and ignorance as well.

In the Himalayan Terai, we have seen how the jungle, which overwhelmed the civilization a thousand years ago, is being reclaimed. But the jungle which is our modern civilization of contending passions and competing interests may not respond so easily.

BY RITCHIE CALDER

If we could reduce the stresses of the cold war and avoid the disasters of a shooting war if power politics would admit, as the United Nations in its principles of Technical Assistance has done, that the world is one, the material needs of the peoples of South-East Asia could be met within a generation.

SPECTRE OF MALTHUS

It is not too much to claim that the ingenuity of men and the resources of modern medicine could wipe out the disease which deprive the 800 million people in South-East Asia of well-being, and of the power to help themselves. Just as the Panama Canal could not be made until GORGAS had conquered yellow fever, so technical advancement depends on ridding peoples of disease.

I personally am no longer intimidated by the spectre of Malthus, although I have seen it stalk amongst the famine-threatened millions in India, because I have seen enough to convince me that the problem of feeding the multiplying population is not insoluble.

Consider the facts of malaria-control alone: It is true that the doctors save lives, and that means more mouths to be fed, more children to survive to marriagable age and an extension of the expectation of life beyond the thirty years which is the disease-allotted span of the Asian people.

DESERT 'LIBERATED'

But in Thailand the clearing of the Northern provinces means that the malaria-free peasants could produce a second crop, and more than double the exports of rice. In the Ganges Delta in East Pakistan, ridding the Mymensingh district of malaria meant an increase of 15 per cent in the yield of the rice-fields. This was possible without even the introduction of modern agricultural improvements and merely because instead of three out of every five landworkers being sick of the fever, all hands were available at the planting and the harvesting. In the Himalayan Terai, 1,700,000 acres of jungle, rid of the mosquito, are now available for food production. In Afghanistan, the area between the Hindu Kush and the Oxus River, practically deserted for a thousand years, is now liberated for farm-settlement and industrial development.

ORISSA EXPERIMENT

But that is only one aspect. Realize what it will mean when the International Rice Research Station at Cuttack in Orissa fulfils its real possibilities. There, with the help of FAO, experts are cross-breeding the low-yielding rice of tropical Asia with the high-yielding rice of Japan. The Japanese variety can yield three-times as much grain as the Indian variety.

If it is possible for the nine rice-eating countries, co-operating in this scheme, to adapt and adopt an effetive cross-breed it would at least double the production from existing acreages, and remove the spectre of rice-hunger.

Changes such as these do not call for heavy capital investment or technical resources, but, if these were available, these possibilities could be magnified out of all proportion. The FAO experts in that densely populated, under-fed area of the Ganges Delta are convinced that it could become the great granary of South-East Asia, capable of feeding not only its own 43 millions, but others as well. In the Sind Desert of Pakistan, the new Indus barrage can transform the desert into fertile farms and help to bring into existence a new industrial city of 100,000 people.

What the Rev. Thomas Malthus overlooked 150 years ago, when he predicted that the population of the world would multiply beyond the capacity of the world to feed it, was that man has not only a stomach but two hands and, most important, a brain.

ROUSING RESPONSE

The people of Southeast Asia, with the lethargy of sickness and their primitive struggle for existence, have never had a chance to use their brains. From what I have seen of their response to better health, and even the simplest forms of education and technical training, I have no doubt of their intellectual capacity to help themselves.

The sort of advice which UN Technical Assistance can give—and it is only advice and not capital equipment—is the priming of the pump of the innate resources of the peoples themselves. And that is how it should be.

That is why UN Technical Assistance is the greatest social experiment of our time. With all its limitations—and after all it is only two years old and a new departure—it represents a new attitude to world problems. It is "mutual aid" and genuine co-partnership.

The experts, drawn from all nationalities, including those in the region itself, are the advisers to governments. They do not impose policies or ideas. They disavow all interests, political or commercial, and their only purpose is to serve the peoples. That is, if they recognize their duty and have the real spirit of service. And that demands something of the self-sacrifice of the true missionary.

DEARTH OF EXPERTS

Among the other brethren of Technical Assistance, one can see the difficulties of recruiting which confront the UN specialized agencies. Real experts are not as common as we sometimes pretend. Technical Assistance is not a permanent service in which a person can make a career. It means a limited contract and where experts are loaned by countries, universities or institutions, they are not loaned for long enough.

After all, if their services are valuable to the assisted countries, they may be grudged by their own. So there is a competition between national and international interests.

SECURITY FOR ALL

This work has already transformed the lives of millions, with an expenditure, which, in the terms of re-armament, is a mere pittance. It is creating something which people can value and will not want to lose. It is creating security, not only for them, but for us all.

(CONCLUDED)

CHESS

Mir Sultan Khan, Pioneer Of Indian Chess

MIR Sultan Khan was India's unofficial Chess ambassador to the Western countries during the early 1930's and as such he earned more goodwill for India than all the Indian politicians who were sent by the British Government to do propaganda for the country.

For many years he was the unbeaten Champion of the British Empire. He was the first Indian player who was recognised as one of the world's Chess masters. He played in many tournaments in England and on The Continent. He withdrew from serious chess and returned to India.

In India he played a match with the late V. K. Khadilkar and earned an easy victory scoring eight wins and two draws. After that he seems to have retired completely from serious Chess. His present whereabouts are not known though it is rumoured that he is in Pakistan.

Here are the first two games of the great match between Dr. S. Tartakower and Mir Sultan Khan, which was won by the Indian player by four games to three and five draws.

WHITE:—SULTAN KHAN.

BLACK:—DR. TARTAKOWER.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

1. P-Q4, P-K3; 2. Kt-KB3. Kt-KB3; 3. P-B4, P-B4; 4. Kt-B3, PXP; 5. KtXP, B-Kt5; 6. B-Q2, Castles; 7. P-K3, Kt-B3; 8. P-QR3, B-K2; 9. Q-B2, P-QKt2; 10. KtXKt, PXKt; 11. B-K2, Q-B2; 12. 0-0, P-K4; 13. P-K4, B-K3; 14. P-R3, QR-Q1; 15. B-K3, P-KR3; 16. P-QKt4, Kt-R2; 17. QR-Q1, B-Kt4; 18. Q-B1, R-Q5; 19. Q-B2, BXB; 20. PXB, RXR; 21. RXR, R-Q1; 22. Q-R4, RXRch; 23. QXR, Q-K2; 24. Q-Q3, Q-R5; 25. Kt-Q1, Q-Q8ch; 26. B-B1, Kt-B3; 27. Kt-B2, K-R2; 28. P-Kt5, PXP; 29. PXP, Kt-Q2; 30. Kt-Q1, Kt-B4; 31. Q-K2, QXQ; 32. BXQ, KtXP; 33. B-Q3, B-B4; 34. Kt-Kt2, Kt-Q3; 35. BXBch, KtXB; 36. Kt-B4, P-B3; 37. P-Kt4, Kt-K2; 38. P-K4, Kt-B1; 39. K-B2, K-Kt1; 40. P-KR4, K-B2; 41. K-K3, K-K3; 42. P-R4, Kt-Q3; 43. Kt-Kt2, Kt-Kt2; 44. Kt-Q3, K-Q3; 45. Kt-Kt4, Kt-B4; 46. Kt-B6, P-R4; 47. P-Kt5, RPXP; 48. PXP, KtXRP; White might have resigned at this stage. The game continued. 49. PXP, PXP; 50. Kt-R7, K-B4; 51. K-Q3, Kt-Kt7ch; 52. K-B3, Kt-Q8ch; 53. K-Q2, Kt-B7; 54. K-K3, P-R5! and white resigned.

WHITE:—DR. TARTAKOWER.

BLACK:—SULTAN KHAN.

SICILIAN DEFENCE

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-K3; 3. P-Q4, PXP; 4. KtXP, Kt-QB3; 5. Kt-QB3, P-QR3; 6. B-K2, KKt-K2; 7. B-K3, KtXKt; 8. BXKt, Kt-QB3; 9. Castles, P-QKt4; 10. Q-Q2, KtXB; 11. QXKt, Q-B2; 12. QR-Q1, Q-B4; 13. B-B3, QXQ; 14. RXQ, R-R2; 15. P-K5, R-B2; 16. P-QR3, B-K2; 17. R-Q2, P-B3; 18. PXP, BXP; 19. Kt-Q1, Castles; 20. P-B3, P-Q4; 21. R-K1, R-Q1; 22. Kt-K3, P-QR4; 23. K-B2, K?B2; 24. P-KK2, R-B4; 25. KR-Q1, B-Kt2; 26. B-Kt2, R-B3; 27. P-KB4, R-Kt3; 28. P-KR4, P-Kt3; 29. K-R2, R-QB1; 30. R-K1, R-B2; 31. B-R3, B-B1; 32. R(Q2)-K2, P-R4; 33. R-Q1, B-Q2; 34. R(K2)-Q2, B-K2; 35. Kt-Q4, P-Kt5; 36. RPXP, PXP; 37. Kt-B3, PXP; 38. Kt-K5ch, K-Kt2; 39. PXP, B-B1; 40. R-QB2, B-B3; 41. R(Q1)-QB1, BXKt; 42. PXB, R(Kt3)-R3; 43. B-B1, R-B4; 44. B-Q3, B-Q2; 45. K-Kt1, B-R5; 46. R-QR2, B-Kt6; 47. R-R3, RXP; 48. RXR, RXR; 49. B-K2, P-Q5; 50. K-B2, K-R3; 51. P-Kt4; PXP; 52. BXP, R-B7ch; 53. K-Kt3, B-B5; 54. K-B4, R-B7ch; 55. K-K4, B-Q4 ch; 56. K-Q3, R-KKt7.

White might have resigned here but play continued and White resigned after Black's seventy-first move. The style of Sultan Khan shows deep theoretical knowledge and marked steadiness and the keynote of his success lies in cool composure in difficult positions.

The following game was played in the International team tournament at Helsinki. H. Golombek scored an easy win over F. Planas of Cuba and the game is a good example of the dangers of eccentric development for the Black Player in an English Opening.

WHITE:—H. GOLOMBEK

(GREAT BRITAIN)

BLACK:—F. PLANAS (CUBA).

ENGLISH OPENING

1. P-QB4, P-K4; 2. Kt-QB3, Kt-QB3; 3. P-KKt3, P-QKt3 (*1); 4. B-Kt2, B-Kt2; 5. Kt-R3, Kt-R4; 6. BXB, KtXB; 7. P-B4, PXP; 8. KtXP (*2), Kt-B3; 9. P-K4, P-KR3; 10. Castles, B-K2; 11. Q-B3, Q-Kt1; 12. KKt-Q5 (*3), Kt-Q1; 13. KtXB, KXKt; 14. P-K5, Kt-K1 (*4); 15. P-Q4, K-B1; 16. B-K3, K-Kt; 17. Kt-Q5, P-Kt3; 18. Q-Kt4 (*5), K-Kt2; 19. QXP, Q-B1; 20. P-K6, QXQ (*6); 21. PXQ, Kt-Q3; 22. KtXBP, R-QKt1; 23. B-B4(7), Resigns.

(*1) An eccentric deployment against the English Opening, which results in retarded development for Black and control of the centre for White.

(*2) White is now set for a vigorous attack on the centre.

(*3) Golombek is in his element; no player is more adept at forcing a clear-cut positional advantage to its logical conclusion.

(*4) All Black's pieces are on the first rank behind their King. Everyone except Black will see the humour of the situation.

(*5) With multitudinous threats.

(*6) Not 20. ...., KtXP; 21. QXP mate.

(*7) Black is quite helpless against the double threat 24. B-K5ch or 24. BXKt, If 23. ...., BXKt; 24. Kt-K8 check winning the Queen Rook. An entertaining skirmish.

The following by M. W. Nelson of Messrs. Batlibhoy is a delightful little game. There is definitely an interest in games where the traps in a faulty Opening are vivid.

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-Q3, Kt-QB3: 3. P-KB4, Kt-B3; 4. Kt-KB3, B-B4: 5. Kt-B3, Castles; 6. B-K2, P-Q4; 7. Kt-QR4, B-K2; 8. Castles, QPXP; 9. QPXP, Q-K1; 10. Kt-B3, PXP; 11. BXP, B-B4ch; 12. K-R1, KtXP; 13. KtXKt, QXKt; 14. BXBP, B-KKt5; 15. B-Q3, Q-Kt5; 16. P-QKt3, BXKt; 17. RXB, Q-Kt5; 18. BXPch, K-R1; 19. B-B5, Q-Kt4; 20. R-R3ch, K-Kt1; B-R7ch, K-R1; 22. B-Q3 ch, K-Kt1; 23. B-KB4, QXB; 24. Q-R5, Q-R3; 25. B-R7ch, K-R1; 26 Q-B5, Q-B3; 27. B-Kt8ch, KXB; 28. Q-R7 mate.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

Bhalji's Chess Corner

PROBLEM NO. 4.
BLACK

WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves.

Solution of Problem No. 3. Key move:—P-Kt4. This makes a place for the White King and allows for a discovered check. Mate is set for other moves of Black

Old Saws Resharpened

(Continued from Page 2 Col 1)

"A faint heart never won a fair lady,"
(That's alright; there is the lady who wins a faint heart!)

* * *

"Ill got, ill spent,"
(Ill got is always well spent because it is ill got! It is the well got that is often ill spent!)

* * *

"Hell is wherever Heaven is not,"
(But he that delights to be in Hell will find heaven there!)
"Ill comes upon war's back,"
(Peace rides on its tail!)

* * *

"He that walketh with the virtuous is one of them,"
(Quite so, he is just one of them. Would that he were virtuous too!)

* * *

"One eye of the master's sees more than ten of the servants,"
(Especially when he returns late from the club after a gala night!)

* * *

"Matchmakers often burn their fingers,"
(But they set fire to hearts!)

* * *

"Religion is a stalking horse to shoot other fowl,"
(But there is always the danger of shooting itself one day!)

* * *

"An old man in a house is a good sign",
(A very good sign of bad times!)

* * *

"Be content! The sea hath enough fish,"
(The trouble is when we cannot catch them!)

* * *

"Better no child than a bad one,"
(Far better a bad one than none at all!)

* * *

"A full purse never lacks a friend,"
(Its best friend is its owner. The empty purse too can boast of such a friend—a friend in distress!)
"Casting pearls before swine,"
(The swine knoweth the full value of pearls and for that reason devoureth them not!)

* * *

A morning after the night before.
(A morning as a matter of fact starts at night. It is half night, half day; so the morning after the night before is the night after the morning before!)

* * *

"Might is right,"
(Go to the law courts for contrary proof of it!)

* * *

"Guilty conscience pricks the mind,"
(No. It is the pricky mind, that guilts the conscience!)

* * *

"Listen in at the keyhole and you'll hear the news yourself"
(But a single step that betrays your presence will reveal news about others!)

* * *

"Put a little bit away for a rainy day,"
(There was a woman who kept her supper for her breakfast and she died before the day. (May her belly rest in peace!))

* * *

"Live not to eat but eat to live,"
(Living to eat seems to be the main purpose of life! If we could eat to live there would be no death!)

* * *

"A flow of words is no proof of wisdom,"
(Yet the best proof of wisdom is in the flow of words!)

* * *

"A great lord is a bad neighbour,"
(Because he cannot be believed!)

* * *

"Love is blind,"
(And yet it finds its way in the dark!)

* * *

"He that serves everybody is paid by nobody,"
(Because he pays himself!)

* * *

"Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy,"
(And if your purse be empty or you have no purse, you may as well ask your hat!)

BLUEPRINT FOR COURSE IN JOURNALISM

(Continued from Page 5 col 5)

knowledge the need for university training.

TECHNICAL PREPARATION

Thus far the courses offered in India have been of two kinds. One emphasizes technical preparation (Punjab and Nagpur). The other stresses with journalism such general studies as law, history, and economics (Madras and Calcutta).

Neither, in my opinion, is sufficient for India's needs present and future. For under both these plans, the students receive insufficient technical training and usually do not master the general subjects most required by the journalist.

It is possible for Indian students to obtain their B.A without studying political science, psychology, or sociology, all of which are essential for proper preparation for modern journalism, especially in this country, where social development is dynamic. In their journalism education, they are able to obtain a diploma without studying more than superificially if at all the business side of journalism (advertising, circulation, management).

Little if any practical instruction is given in printing and typography, press photography, radio journalism, specialized journalism, and journalistic and communications research.

All courses at present are at the post-graduate level: almost none of these now taught really is of graduate calibre. On this basis journalism instruction in India cannot acquire depth.

Journalism instruction at its best, should begin not later than the first or second year of undergraduate college work.

Let me say at once, however, that this does not mean that students should take nothing but classes in journalism for four years. What it DOES mean is this: They study for their B.A. as usual, but their B.A. programme is carefully planned to give them the broad general education necessary in all walks of life, plus selected courses in journalism, taken one or two at a time each year for the four undergraduate years. A student's time might be divided thus:

COURSE OF STUDIES

FIRST YEAR: Languages, natural sciences, mathematics, social sciences, and an introductory course in journalism (the latter might be one pre-professional class, meeting once or twice a week during the year).

SECOND YEAR: Continuation of the general studies, including economics, history, and other social studies, more languages, art, science etc. plus a course in news reporting and writing (not as handled by the newspaper alone) and one in printing and typography for the journalist.

THIRD YEAR: Further general studies, with municipal organization, Government, and constitutional law imperative, plus technical and non-technical courses in editing, other than news writing for the press, history, ethics, and problems of journalism, press photography, radio journalism and a few free-choice subjects.

FOURTH YEAR: Completion of general studies; to which are added courses in press law, specialized journalism, business aspects of journalism and contemporary affairs.

Not more than 25 per cent of the courses should deal with journalism, so that the student is sure to study all the basic general educational subjects. Mastery of shorthand and typewriting would be essential as a technical subject to be completed privately. A period of practical experience would be included.

This course of study will lead to a new degree for India: a Bachelor of Arts in Journalism, or to a simple Bachelor of Arts with journalism and some study as the principal concentrations of courses.

Students with either degree, as well as regular college degree-holding professionals who wish advanced training, would be eligible then for genuine graduate work, which might be offered at a selected few of the 25 universities offering undergraduate journalism. These institutions should be well distributed geographically, so as to be easily within reach of all. Such a graduate programme would work out variously depending upon the student's background.

Graduates of schools and departments of journalism would spend from one to two years taking advanced study in the various phases of journalism already begun in their undergraduate days. They might concentrate on magazine journalism, newspaper journalism, on the business aspects, or on research phases. Those who undertake to write a book as part of their work would need two years and would receive a master's degree that reflects such effort. The non-research degree might be called Master of Arts in Journalism; the research degree Master of Science in Journalism.

Graduates of recognized universities who did not study journalism while at college would spend from two to three years taking similar advanced courses. If they lacked the proper study of Government, law, history, economics, sociology or other subjects already indicated, they would require two or three years to obtain the master's degree, depending upon whether they produce a book.

GRADUATES' COURSES

Graduates of recognized universities who did not study journalism but have had at least five years of professional experience in the field on accepted publications and in areas related to journalism would obtain the master's degree in from one to two years. The time would depend upon the general study they have done and upon how much of their professional work could be accepted in lieu of classes (to be determined by examinations of a practical nature).

By the time such programmes can be developed, it is assumed that Hindi will have become more nearly India's national language, and advanced instructions in that medium will be feasible.

All this, of course, presumes adequate staff and equipment. These schools therefore, should be associated with universities in the biggest cities or in cities where the fields of journalism, printing, and radio have been highly developed, so as to provide living laboratories.

An estimate of the annual cost of operation of an average undergraduate school of journalism would reach Rs 1,00,000. This sum would be needed for four or five full-time teachers, several part-time lecturers from the field, maintenance of a small professional library, purchase of supplies, and other basic costs.

A dream? It was a dream once in many other countries of the world. It need not remain a dream for India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REVOLUTION IN BIRD PHOTOGRAPHY

Highspeed Flash Miracle

THE use of the highspeed flashlamp (or electronic flash, as it is known in the U.S.A.) has undoubtedly caused what Eric Hoskings calls a revolution in bird photography.

W. T. LOKE

IN JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

THE wonders of highspeed flash photography first became known to the world in the 1930's when a group of scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, headed by Dr. Harold E. Edgerton, perfected a system of taking photographs at very high speeds.

Photographs taken at these great speeds showed bursting bulbs, bowls of milk at the instant they smashed on hitting the floor, the shape of footballs when kicked and other happenings hitherto unseen by the human eye.

During the last war this system, which consists of passing a very high voltage current through a tube filled with a rare gas or gases thus producing a bright light of very short duration, was found to be of great usefulness in night-time reconnaissance photography from the air. Since the war, the invention made available to the ordinary photographer has each year grown rapidly in popularity.

The main disadvantage of the high-speed flash is its great weight. The power pack for my own equipment weighed some 50 lb., and in addition there were the usual camera and tripod plus two lamps which needed a tripod each.

DANGER OF BEING KILLED

The 6-volt current from the batteries is stepped up to some 2,500 volts before it is discharged through the lamps. When working in the field, often under damp conditions, it is essential that the connections between power pack and lamps be completely safe from leakage, otherwise the photographer handling them might easily be killed.

During my recent expedition in Kashmir (1951), I used the speed-flash for the first time for a period of continuous work in the field, and the lessons I learnt may be of some use to other bird photographers. I am not competent to deal with the technical aspects of speedflash photography, but from the practical point of view several qualities are desirable:—

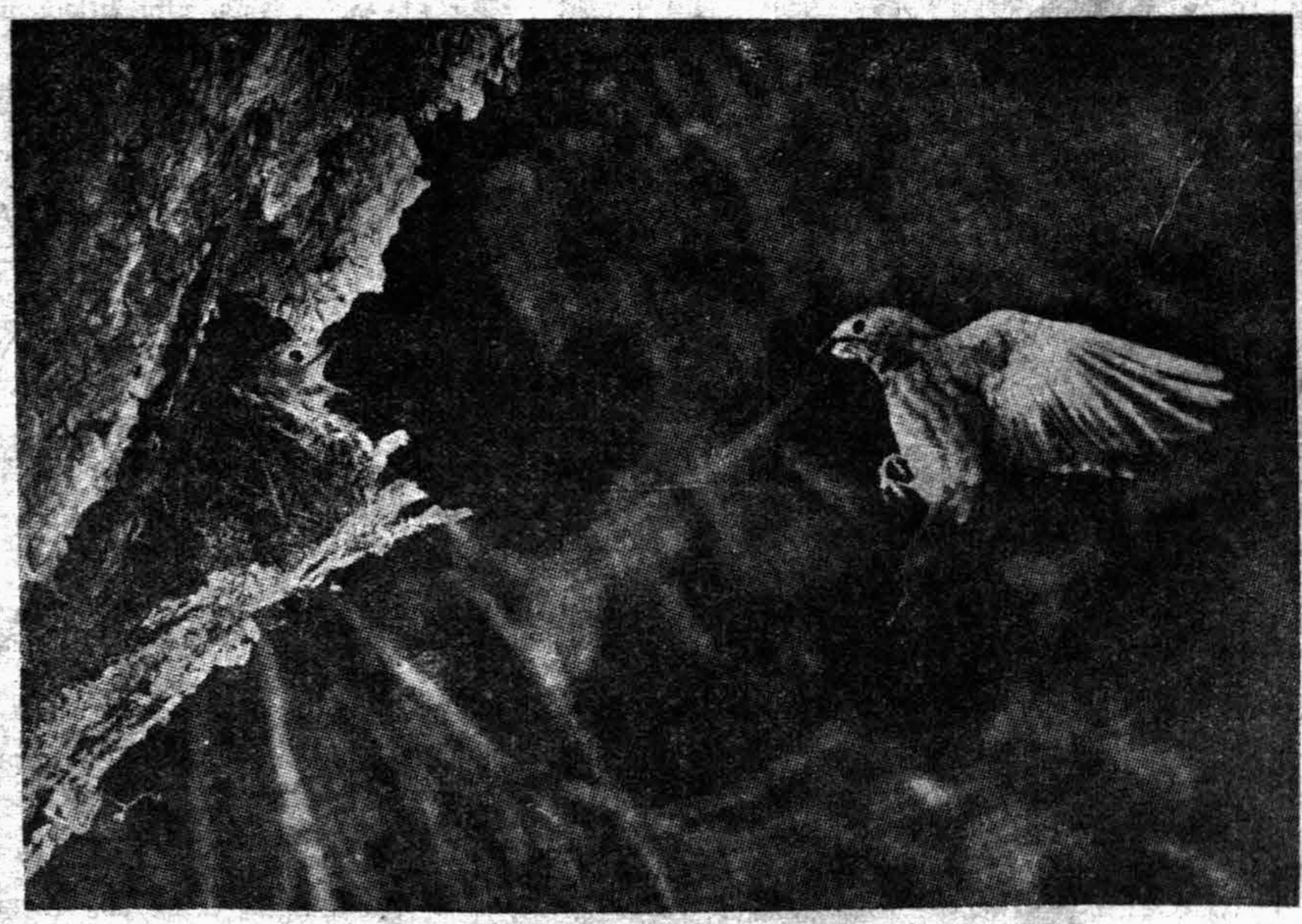
(1) The light should be of high intensity to allow for exposures at small stops. When using a telephoto lens, it is clear that good depth of focus is of very great importance.

(2) The flash must be of short duration. My set gave me an exposure speed of about 1/3,000th of a second. This was not fast enough to 'freeze' the movement of the smaller birds such as the Bluechat. It could, however, deal quite adequately with a slow-flying bird like the Hoopoe. I am certain that for a bird like the Central Asian Kingfish, an effective speed of at least 1/10,000th of a second is essential.

(3) Quick re-charging of the condenser is useful. As a light of high intensity is important, the transformer naturally has to be large, and weight in the equipment is unavoidable.

(4) The leakage of current from the condenser is usually designed, as a safety measure, to empty it in about 1 minute. It should be possible to lengthen this time to, say, 3-5 minutes. For ordinary use this would be dangerous, but birds quite often do not visit the nest for long stretches at a time and it would be a distinct advantage for the bird photographer to be able to make his battery last longer by having to charge his condenser less often. When on trek, one's constant worry is when the battery is going to run down. There is, of course, no hope of getting the battery recharged in Kashmir, for instance, except when one reaches a place like Pahalgam or Srinagar.

Paradise Flycatcher ('Tchitrea p. leucogaster'), Male approaching nest with food. (Anchar Lake, 5,000 ft.)



Kashmir Sooty Flycatcher ('Hemichelidon S. Gulmergi'). The male is about to feed female incubating newly-hatched young. Note food making a lump in the chin. (Astanmarg 11,000 feet).

SPEED-FLASH

In the early examples of speed-flash photography, it was not unusual for the pictures to have inky black backgrounds which made the bird look as if it was flying by night. This look of unreality may be avoided by either photographing the bird with a background close enough is in shadow but the distant background in full sunlight. The photograph of the Hoopoe was taken by this later method.

I found that in most cases two lamps were necessary. The use of a single lamp causes dense shadows in the photograph which are ugly and can only be avoided by using a supplementary light source to light up the shadows.

It is unwise to photograph when it is raining, even if the rain is only a slight drizzle. Apart from the damage likely to be caused to equipment and the danger involved, raindrops get 'frozen' and in the photograph appear as round blobs which (as this happened to me) made me think at first that my film had deteriorated.

A developer which will give good shadow detail is essential and I found 'Promicrol' from this point of view most satisfactory. My camera was a quarter-plate Speed Graphic and I used a 10-inch telephoto lens for all my pictures.

MORE PICTORIAL

There is no doubt that the high-speed flash will cause as great a revolution in bird photography in India as it has done elsewhere. Photographs of quick-moving birds, like the Bluechat, which always nests on the ground in dark places could not be obtained except by using it. As it does not give dense, hard shadows of the kind usually associated with pictures taken with the 'M' or 'F' type of flashbulb, the results are also more pictorial.

I did not have an opportunity to use colour films with my speed-flash but as the light emitted is white in colour, there is no reason why daylight-type colour film should not be used satisfactorily with it.

When technical improvements finally bring decreased weight without decreased efficiency, the use of the speedflash in the high places of the Himalayas will become, as indeed it should be, a problem in photography and not a problem in transportation.

Hoopoe ('Upupa epops') leaving nest with faeces packet of young in Vale of Kashmir (5,000 feet).

Male Bluechat leaving nest.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Edited by S. NATARAJAN.